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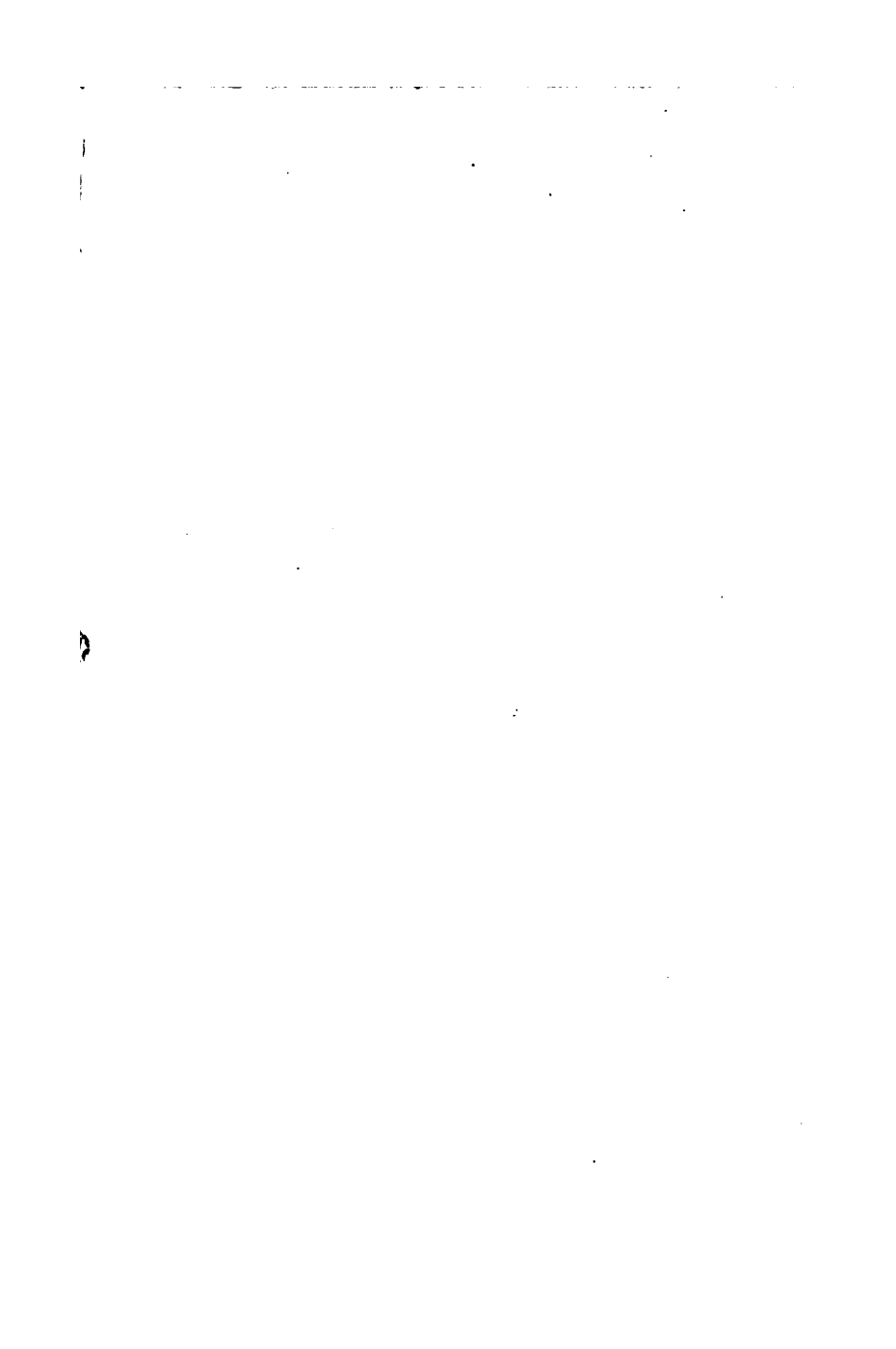


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THE
HAND-BOOK OF GRAMMAR;
FOR
ENGLISH, GERMAN,
FRENCH, AND ITALIAN
STUDENTS.

SHewing, AT ONE VIEW,

The Construction peculiar to each Language.

LONDON:
JOHN RODWELL, 46 NEW BOND STREET.

1841.

281.

** * The Grammars principally consulted in the compilation of this work, are those of BECKER, NÖHDEN, FILIPPI, ZOTTI, ROBELLO, LEVIZAC, &c. &c.*



LONDON:
PRINTED BY MOYES AND BARCLAY, CASTLE STREET,
LEICESTER SQUARE.

TO THE READER.

THIS Comparative Grammar has been carefully compiled from a great number of the best English, German, French, and Italian Grammars, and is intended as a book of reference for those who have already some knowledge of those tongues. It is hoped that it may prove, also, a useful assistant to those young persons who have not the advantage of a master to guide their studies. The rules having been selected from various authorities, this Work contains more information, on many points, in each of the languages, than can be found in any one grammar of either of them ; and from shewing, at one view, the construction peculiar to each, it is likely to be a convenient companion to the tourist, who will find in one book what he might otherwise have to search for in many.

ERRATA.

- Page 2, line 7 from the bottom, for *lâßt*, read *läßt*.
— 11, — 18, for *unglückliche Neugierit*, read *unglückliche Neugierte*.
— 11, — 4 from the bottom, for *Gesterer*, read *Gesterner*.
— 12, last line, for *miritiveole*, read *meritevole*.
— 15, line 14, after *Ella*, insert *ha*.
— 15, — 4 from the bottom, for *buch*, read *Buch*.
— 16, — 7, for *Frende*, read *Freude*.
— 21, — 5, for *Acconico*, read *Acconcio*.
— 28, — 15, in the French column, for *petit* { *moindre, le moindre,*
moins, les moins,
read { petit moindre, le moindre,
{ peu (ad.) moins, le moins.
— 37, — 11, for *cents*, read *cent*.
— 38, — 7, for *viertal*, read *viertel*.
— 79, — 7, for *paraissant*, read *paraissent*.
— 83, — 5 from the bottom, for *trabe*, read *habe*.
— 104, — 18, for *sehen*, read *sehen*.
— 105, — 23, for *solb*, read *soll*.
— 117, — 4, for *Mühe*, read *Mühe*.
— 122, — 5, for *Richiamere*, read *Richiamare*.
— 129, — 3, for *Pralasciare*, read *Tralasciare*.
— 129, — 16, for *Rifuestare*, read *Risutare*.
— 139, last line, for *Che*, read *che*.
— 142, line 13, for *poluto*, read *potuto*.
— 146, — 3, for *Genußen*, read *Genießen*.
— 147, — 6, for *getrane*, read *getraue*.
— 157, — 4 from the bottom, for *schrieben*, read *schreiben*.
— 158, — 11, for *gescrieben*, read *geschrieben*.
— 171, — 7 from the bottom, read as follows: *Es wäre besser*
wenn wir Ihren Rath befolgt hätten.
— 174, — 2 from the bottom, for *geschen*, read *gesehen*.
— 183, — 2 from the bottom, for *Pleüt*, read *Plät*.
— 188, — 14, for *nüglichere*, read *nüglicherer*.
— 190, — 15, for *schein*, read *scheint*.
— 192, — 10, for *voi*. *O che, &c., read voi o che, &c.*

THE HAND-BOOK OF GRAMMAR,

ſc. ſc.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
26 LETTERS	26 LETTERS	25 LETTERS	22 LETTERS

IN THE ALPHABET.

A, B, C, D, E,	Ä, Æ, Ç, Ð, Æ,	A, B, C, D, E,	A, B, C, D, E,
F, G, H, I, J,	Ë, Ê, Æ, Æ, Æ,	F, G, H, I, J,	F, G, H, I, J,
K, L, M, N, O,	Ë, Æ, Æ, Æ, Æ,	K, L, M, N, O,	—, L, M, N, O,
P, Q, R, S, T,	Ë, Æ, Æ, Æ, Æ,	P, Q, R, S, T,	P, Q, R, S, T,
U, V, W, X,	U, Æ, Æ, Æ, Æ,	U, V, —, X,	U, V, —, —,
Y, Z.	Y, Æ.	Y, Z.	—, Z.

Diphthongs which form but One Sound.

ai, ae, au, ea,	ae, ai, au, ay,	ai, au, ea, ei,	ia, ie, io, uo,
ei, eo, ie, oa,	ei, eu, ey, ie,	eu, ie, oi, oe,	ua, ui, ue, iei,
oe, oi, ou.	oe, ue, ui, aeu.	ou, ui, ue.	uoi.

Double Consonants.

ch, ck, gn, kn,	ch, ck, ph, pf,	ch, gn, ph, ps.	ch, gn, gli, gh,
ph, ps, ss, th,	ph, ff, ph, ph,	ss, sch.	ss, sch.
wh, wr, sch.	sch.		
<i>H</i> is pronounced after <i>t</i> .	<i>Th</i> is pronounced like <i>t</i> alone.		

In all other combinations of consonants each letter is pronounced separately.

English, German, French, Italian.—Capital letters are always used at the beginning of a sentence, and for names of persons and places, &c.

English, French, Italian.—For names of countries and cities used adjectively.

German.—All substantives or words used substantively require a capital letter, and all pronouns belonging to the second person. The pronouns *Sie, Ihrer, Ihnen*, &c. are always written with a large letter when referring to the person addressed, and with a small letter when used for the third person. *Ein* numeral, to distinguish it from the article, has a capital letter. Adjectives of supreme dignity, as *Königlich*, &c.; but those of nation do not require it, nor any other adjectives.

English.—The pronoun *I* is always written with a large letter.

German, French, Italian.—Capitals are never used for *ich, je, io*, unless they begin a sentence.

N. B.—*ff* is never used after a long vowel, before a consonant, or at the end of a word; in all these places *ß* must be substituted, as *Gräßeß, häßlich, Muß*. *ff* is used after a short vowel when another follows, as *Wasser, Fäßer*. In contracted words *ß* is used instead of *s* or *ff*: *er Gäßt, dieß*, &c.

German.—*ae, au, æu, ei, ie, oo*, are always long. *æ, œ, ue*, are sometimes long and sometimes short.

There are nine parts of speech.

English.—Three are declinable, six invariable.

German, French, Italian.—Five declinable, four indeclinable.

Declinable.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
The Noun.	Das Nomenwort.	L'Article. Le Nom.	L'Articolo. Il Sostantivo.
The Pronoun.	Das Pronomenwort.	L'Adjectif. Le Pronom.	L'Addiettivo. Il Pronome.
The Verb.	Das Verbumwort.	Le Verbe.	Il Verbo.

The Article.		L'Adverbe.	L'Avverbio.
The Adjective.		La Préposition.	La Preposizione.
The Adverb.	Das Nebenwort.	La Conjonction.	La Congiunzione.
The Preposition.	Das Wort.	L'Interjection.	L'Interjezione.
The Conjunction.	Das Bindevort.		
The Interjection.	Das Empfindungswort.		

Indeclinable.

SECT. I.—*When the Article is employed in English, German, French, and Italian.*

1. The Indefinite Article is used before all singular and not defined nouns :

Give me a pin.

Geben sie mir eine Stednadel.

Donnez moi un bague.

Dategli un libro.

2. The Definite Article is used before all nouns taken in a particular or individual sense, or before adjectives used substantively in the same manner :

The days of the month of January.

Die Monattage des Januar.

Les jours du mois de Janvier.

I giorni del mese di Gennajo.

3. Before cardinal numbers used substantively, or when the noun they are attached to has a fixed number, or when they mark a relation :

The three you have given me.

Die Drei welche Sie mir gegeben haben.

Les neufs Muses.

Le nove Muse.

I due libri che m'avete portati.

4. Before the names of rivers, mountains, and winds :
The Thames. Die Alpen. Les Pyrenées. L'Arno.

English.—Not all mountains and winds.

5. Before adverbs, prepositions, &c. used substantively :

The why and the wherefore.

Das Für und Wider.

Le pour et le contre.

Il perohe ed il come.

6. When two titles are applied to one person the article is only placed before the first :

The duke and admiral.

Der Herzog und Admiral.

Le duc et amiral.

Il duca e ammiraglio.

7. When two adjectives of the same gender and number belong to one noun, the article is not repeated unless they express opposite qualities :

A wise and good man. Ein roth und weißes Gesicht.
La magnifique et superbe église. I vecchi ed i nuovi soldati.

SECT. II.—*When an Article is used in French and Italian, not in English and German.*

French and Italian.—A portion, the partitive, is expressed by the genitive article ; or when an adjective precedes the noun by the preposition *de, di*, alone :

Donnez moi du pain. Datemi di buon pane.

English.—It is always rendered by *some* :

Give me some good bread.

German.—It is omitted altogether :

Geben sie mir wein und wasser.

English and Italian.—It is omitted when the noun is used in a general sense, and the quality not known :

Bring plates, knives, and forks.

Portate su tondi, coltelli, &c.

Will you have red wine or white ?

Volete vino rosso o bianco ?

Quando si ha pane e vino non si muor di fame.

Italian.—The preposition is omitted before an adjective when the sense is not limited, either as the nominative, or in the dative or accusative :

Buon pane e buon acqua bastano per la nutrizione del corpo umano.

Per bene scrivere bisogna impiegar buona carte e buon inchiostro.

I soldati sono ridotti a cattivo pane ed à cattiva carne.

1. The partitive article is never used after *per*, *buon*, *in*, &c. &c.

The article *may* also be used as well as the preposition before adjectives, when *some* is intended :

Ho veduto oggi delle belessime ciriegie.

2. The article is used before most names of countries, kingdoms, provinces, &c.—*la France*, *la Spagna* : except when used as an adjective to a preceding noun, *Oro di Spagna* ; or when preceded by the preposition *en*, or by a verb expressing return, *Je demeure en France*—*Vengo di Spagna* ; or when the capital is of the same name, *J'aims Naples*. There are some countries distant or little known, and those of which the names are formed from common nouns, that always require an article : *la Perche*, &c. Also the quarters of the globe.

Italian.—The article is as often omitted as used before countries, provinces, &c.

German.—The article is sometimes used, but seldom in the nominative.

3. Before the titles *signor*, *signora* ; after *monsieur*, *madame* : *il Signor P.*, *Monsieur l'Abbé*.

Italian.—No article is used after *monsignore*.

4. After the indefinite pronouns, *tout*, *toutes* ; *tutti*, *tutte* : *tous les hommes*, *tutte le donne*.

5. With the relative pronouns *dont*, *del quale*, &c. : *dont la fille*, *la figlia del quale*, *la di cui sorella*.

SECT. III. — *When the Article is used in German, French, and Italian, not in English.*

1. Generally before every noun, or adjective used substantively, in a universal sense :

Der Lob und das Leben.

Das Roth gefällt mir besser als das Schwarz.

La vertu et le vice.

La prudenza e la moderazione.

Mi piace il rosso.

J'aime le rouge.

German.—The article is sometimes omitted before abstract nouns, but not so frequently as in English :

Gesundheit, Zorn und Unmäßigkeit sind unverträglich.

2. Before the names of persons celebrated for some quality of their own, or belonging to their family, except when the Christian name precedes :

Der Christo.

Le Tasse.

Il Tiziano.

3. Before proper names, where a noun is understood but not expressed after them, as—

Haben sie den Christo gelesen?

Avez-vous lu le Dante?

Ho letto il Dante?

4. Possessive disjunctive pronouns are preceded by the article :

Der Meinige.

Le mien.

Il mio.

5. Before the title of *pope*, when used with a Christian name :

Der Papst Bonifazius.

Le Pape Boniface.

Il Papa Bonifazio.

Italian.—The article is frequently omitted :

Papa Bonifazio.

SECT. IV.—*When the Article is used in German and French, not in English and Italian.*

1. Before the substantives *church, school, court, &c.*, when used in an indeterminate manner :

In die Kirche gehen. Er ist in der Schule. In der Stadt, &c.*
Aller à l'église. Homme de la cour.

German.—Ein Hofmann is a courtier. Ein Höfning is used as a term of reproach.

2. Before nouns used indeterminately, if the sense is at all restricted :

Frauen sie nicht den Personen welchen sie nicht kennen.
Elle se fie à des personnes qu'elle ne connoit pas.

SECT. V.—*When used in French, not in English, German, and Italian.*

French.—The article is repeated before every noun, even if agreeing in gender and number, or synonymous and referring to the same person, except when the two nouns are often used together :

Le flux et reflux, &c.

English.—It is only repeated when a vowel or *h* mute requires *an* instead of *a*.

German and Italian.—It is only repeated when the gender and number are different.

* *German.*—The definite article is not used with nouns in connexion with the preposition *zu*: *zu Lande*. *Hauss*, meaning *home*, never has an article before it: *Nach Hause von Haus*. *Zu* is connected with the indefinite article when a class, not an individual, is meant: *Zum obersten des Niedersächsischen Krieges ernannt*.

1. The article is used before the word *time*, when it has no reference to any thing preceding :

Je n'ai pas le temps.

2. After the adverbs *bien*, *plupart* :

Bien des choses.

La plupart des hommes.

3. Before substantives the definite article is used when they express the quality of a preceding one :

*Les enfans de la gloire ne sont pas toujours les enfans de la sagesse.**

4. The partitive article is used after prepositions, except the nouns form a sort of adverb with them :

Avec du pain et de l'eau. Sans considération.

Every noun, except proper nouns, or when preceded by a pronoun, requires the article before it, when either the subject or object of a verb, except in those instances where the preposition *de* is used instead of it.

SECT. VI.—*When used in English and German, not in French and Italian.*

1. The indefinite article is used before a noun expressing the country, trade, title, profession, or qualification of a preceding noun or pronoun :

I am a Frenchman.

Ich bin ein Engländer.

Von Geschlechte ein Edelmann.

* The indefinite article is never used before nouns qualifying a preceding one :

Duke of York, a prince of the blood.

Duc d'York, prince de sang.

German.—The article is not used when the qualification is more of the species than of the individual :

Der Schmetterling ist Sinnbild der Unsterblichkeit.
Er handelt als Freund. Er ist Soldat.

French.—The article is used when the verb *être* is preceded by *ce*, or when the sense is restricted :

*C'est une Française.**

Je suis une Française d'une famille honorable ;

or when *de* precedes the *first noun*, or *en* the verb :

Il a fait de son fils un medecin.

2. Before a noun used to explain or specify a preceding one :

I come from Caen, a city of Normandy.

Ich komme von Caen, eine Stadt der Normandie.

Je viens de Caen, ville de Normandie.

3. After the exclamatory pronoun *What!*

What a pity!

Was für ein unglückliche Neugierit. Welch ein Ungeheur.

4. The definite article is used before ordinal numbers in the titles of sovereigns :

Henry the Fourth.

Heinrich der Vierte.

SECT. VII.—*When used in English, French, and Italian, not in German.*

Before the adjectives *former*, *latter*, &c. &c. :

The former. Genannter, Befagter, Erfterer, Gefterer.

Le dernier. Il sopradetto.

* *C'est* not being expressed, the article is not used. *Italian.*—*E uomo di buon fama.*

SECT. VIII.—*When used in English, not in German, French, and Italian.*

1. The indefinite article is used before the words *few, great many*:

A few pears. A great many apples.

2. In the title of a book:

A French Grammar. A Life of Nelson.

Italian.—*The article may either be used or omitted.*

3. The definite article is used before comparatives of proportion:

The sooner the better. The more the better.

German.—*Je* is frequently used in the place of the article:

Je eher je lieber.

4. Before ordinal numbers following the words *book, chapter, &c.*:

Book the First. Chapter the Ninth.

SECT. IX.—*When used in German and Italian, not in English and French.*

Before infinitives used substantively:

Das Regieren ist eine schwere Kunst.

Il dare danaro ai poveri è mirabile.

SECT. X.—*When used in German, not in English, French, and Italian.*

Before any proper names having a particular relation to the speaker, and generally before proper names in oblique cases, and particularly when otherwise the case would not be distinguished :

Rufe mir den Johann. Grüsse die Maria.
Den Hector hat Aeneas überlebt.

Italian.—In familiar discourse the article is used before female Christian names :

La Catterina. La Maria.

SECT. XI.—*When used in Italian, and not in English, German, and French.*

1. Before cardinal numbers designing an epoch :

Nel mille dugento. L' anno mille otto cento.

English, German, French.—The article is not used unless the word *year* is expressed.

2. Often before the words *book, chapter, &c.* :

Il primo capitolo.

3. Before possessive pronouns, except those used in the singular with names of dignities or family relations :

Mio padre. Il mio libro. Vostra Altezza.

The article cannot be omitted when diminutives or adjectives are used, or the words *Germano, sposo, Genitore* :

La vostra sorellina. La mia cara madre, il mio sposo.

4. After the pronoun *ambedue* — *Ambedue i fratelli*, and, except before personal pronouns, after *tra* or *fra* — *Tra le altre*.

5. Sometimes before a noun in the vocative, when accompanied by an adjective or possessive pronoun :

O caro il mio signore.

No article is usually found before the pronoun in the vocative which follows the noun, or is itself dispensed with : *amico mio*, or *amico*.

SECT. XII.—*When different Articles are used in English, German, French, and Italian.*

German, French, Italian.—The definite article is used before nouns of weight, measure, and number :

Wie viel für die Elle. Six sous l'aune. Trescudi il braccio.

English.—The indefinite article is used :

Sixpence a-yard.

Three times a-day.

German.—The indefinite article may also be used in most cases.

German.—In speaking of *weeks* the definite article is placed in the dative after the preposition *in*; but in the nominative when the preposition is not used :

Dreimal in der Woche.

Dreimal die Woche.

Before *Jahr*, *Tag*, it is always in the genitive :

Zweimal des Tages.

French.—*Par* } are used instead of the article, in
Italian.—*Per* } reference to *time* :

Trois fois par jour.

Due volte per anno.

English, German.—The indefinite article is used in wishing *good day, evening, &c.* :

A good evening to you. Ich wünsche Ihnen einen guten Abend.

French, Italian.—The definite article :

Je vous souhaite le bon jour.

Le auguro il buon giorno.

English, German.—The indefinite article after the verb to *have*, in marking the qualities of objects :

She has a little mouth.

Sie hat einen kleinen Mund.

French and Italian.—The definite :

Elle a la bouche petite.

Ella la bocca piccola.

SECT. XIII.—*The Article is not used in English, German, French, and Italian.*

1. Before nouns taken in an indeterminate sense, when nothing is said of the extent of their signification :

The wicked have neither religion nor love.

Die Bösen haben weder Religion noch Liebe.

Les méchants n'ont ni religion ni amour.

I cattivi hanno nè religione nè amore.

2. Before titles of address :

Chapter the first.

Erstes buch.

Rue St. Denis.

Strada nuova.

Italian.—The article may be used before *book, chapter, &c.*

3. Before nouns forming one idea with the verb preceding :

<i>To have pity.</i>	<i>Mitleiden haben.</i>
<i>Far paura.</i>	<i>Porter envie.</i>

4. Before nouns governed by a participle or adjective :

<i>Full of joy.</i>	<i>Voller Freude.</i>
<i>Plein d'orgueil.</i>	<i>Pieno d'orgoglio.</i>

5. After adverbs of quantity, scarcity, or exclusion, or the words *yard, pound, measure, &c.*

French.—The preposition *de* is used, and the article only after *bien* :

<i>More prudence.</i>	<i>Viel Geld.</i>	<i>Beaucoup d'argent.</i>
<i>Molto danaro.</i>		<i>Bien des gens.</i>

6. After the words *sort, kind, &c.* :

<i>All sorts of things.</i>	<i>Allerhand Sachen.</i>
<i>Toutes sortes d'infirmités.</i>	<i>Ogni sorta d'eccesso.</i>

English.—The article is not used before the words *father, mother, &c.* in the family circle :

Where is father?

In North Germany no article is used :

Wo ist Vater?

ADJECTIVES.

THEIR PLACE, AGREEMENT, AND GOVERNMENT.—
DEGREES OF COMPARISON.—ADJECTIVES OF
DIMENSION AND NUMERALS.

SECT. I.—*Place of Adjectives.*

English, German, French, Italian.—Adjectives of number are placed before the noun.

English and German.—All adjectives, except they form the title of a proper name, are placed before the noun.

English.—They need not be repeated before every noun.

German.—They are only repeated when the gender or number is different.

French.—The following *sixteen* are always placed before the noun when used singly, and occasionally when more than one is used: *beau, bon, brave, cher, chétif, grand, gros, jeune, mauvais, méchant, meilleur, moindre, petit, saint, vrai, vieux.*

Italian.—Adjectives of quality are placed before the noun: *buono, bello, &c.*

French and Italian.—When the adjective is placed before the noun it must be repeated before every noun:

J'ai vu une belle femme et une belle fille.

Ho veduto una bella madre e una bella figlia.

The Adjectives placed after the Noun are—

French and Italian.—Participles past.

French.—Except *maudit, prétendu, and feint*, which usually precede it.

French.—Most adjectives, except the sixteen named above, and whenever two adjectives are used together.

Italian.—Those that express *figure, colour, taste, smell, quantity, elementary and physical qualities, or names of nations*, are usually placed after the noun. When two are used, one may precede and one follow the noun.

German.—Adjectives that govern the genitive or dative are placed adverbially at the end of the sentence. All prepositions, &c. governed by an adjective are placed before it and after the article :

Der von der Sonne ausgestrahlte Glanz.

German.—Nearly all the adjectives may be used substantively, and are then written with a capital letter :

Der Heilige.

Die Heilige.

When, however, the noun is understood after them, though not expressed, they are written with a small letter :

Der wahrhaft groſſe Mann iſt auch der gute.

English.—If the noun is omitted, the word *one* is generally used instead.

SECT. II.—*Agreement of Adjectives.*

English.—Adjectives are indeclinable.

German.—Adjectives joined to nouns are declinable ; all those that follow the verb are used adverbially, and are indeclinable :

Eine gute Frau.

Die Frau eſt gut.

French and Italian.—All adjectives are declinable, and must agree with the noun in gender and number.

They must always agree with the masculine in preference to the feminine.

Italian. — Observe to place the masculine noun nearest to the adjective :

Il y eut cent hommes et autant de femmes d'arrêtes.

Vi furono cento donne e altrettanti uomini arrestati.

French. — They must agree with the plural in preference to the singular.

Italian. — They may agree with either, but the masculine has the preference if the nouns differ in gender.

French and Italian. — The adjective, referring to persons or things in the nominative, or to *persons* in the accusative, is to be placed after both in the plural :

Il eut des filles et des fils aveugles.

Ebbe delle figlie e dei figli ciechi.

Louis XIV. et Henri IV. étoient très estimés.

Luigi XIV. e Enrico IV. erano molto stimati.

Adjectives referring to *things* in the accusative are to follow and agree with the last :

Il avoit les yeux et la bouche ouverte.

Aveva gli occhi e la bocca aperta.

When several adjectives qualify a thing which is an only one of its kind, the noun is placed in the singular with the first adjective, and the article repeated before the other adjectives :

La langue Française, l'Anglaise et l'Italienne.

French. — *Nu* and *demi* agree when they follow, not when they precede, the noun :

Une demi heure

Une heure et demie.

Une épée nue.

Nu tête.

Italian.—*Mezzo* agrees when it precedes, not when it follows, the noun :

Una mezza ora.

Un ora e mezzo.

French and Italian.—*Feu* and *fu* are not declinable before the noun :

Feu la reine.

La fu regina.

French.—Except when it follows a pronoun or article :

Ma feue tante.

German.—*Selig* agrees before the noun, not after it :

Meine Mutter selig.

Meine selige Mutter.

Halb is declinable before the noun :

Eine halbe Stunde.

Italian.—Adjectives are sometimes used instead of the substantive :

Il caldo del fuoco.

L' alto del muro.

SECT. III.—*Government of Adjectives.*

1. *German.*—Adjectives of *measure*, *weight*, *value*, or *age*, govern the accusative when preceded by a number, and the dative when no numerical word is used :

Zwei Toll dick.

Das ist mir zu hoch.

2. *Italian.*—Those that denote *plenty* or *scarcity* govern the genitive :

Scarso di danaro.

French.—Some of these are followed by *en* :

Pauvre en argent.

German.—Most of these govern the genitive.

English.—Many are followed by *with* or *by*, &c.

3. *French and Italian*.—Those that denote *inclination, aptness, fitness, readiness, ease*, or any *habit*, govern the dative :

Prêt à sortir propre à tout. Abile, or Acconico a scrivere.

French.—Many of these require *en* after them :

Habile en tout.

Adroit is followed by *de* when it relates to a part of the body :

Adroit de la main gauche.

German.—These mostly govern the dative. Many are followed by *for* and *in*.

4. *Italian*.—The ablative is governed by those denoting *separation, privation, or difference*. *Separation from a place* may govern the genitive, but never when *from a person* is intended. These govern the genitive, or are followed by *par*.

German.—*Bon, mit, &c.* the dative or the genitive case without preposition.

English.—The prepositions *from, with, by, or thence*.

5. *French*.—Several adjectives have a different signification, according as they are placed before or after the noun :

Une bonne femme.

Une femme bonne.

Une brave femme.

Un homme brave.

Un pauvre homme.

Un homme pauvre.

A silly simple woman.

A good woman.

A good woman.

An intrepid man.

A man of little merit.

A poor man.

<i>Un plaisant conte.</i>	<i>An improbable story.</i>
<i>Un conte plaisant.</i>	<i>An amusing story.</i>
<i>Un petit homme.</i>	<i>A small man.</i>
<i>Un homme petit.</i>	<i>A mean man.</i>
<i>Un plaisant homme.</i>	<i>A ridiculous man.</i>
<i>Un homme plaisant.</i>	<i>A facetious man.</i>
<i>Un simple homme.</i>	<i>A single man.</i>
<i>Un homme simple.</i>	<i>A simpleton.</i>
<i>Un nouvel habit.</i>	<i>A different coat.</i>
<i>Un habit nouveau.</i>	<i>A coat of a new fashion.</i>
<i>Un honnête homme.</i>	<i>An honest man.</i>
<i>Un homme honnête.</i>	<i>A polite man.</i>
<i>Une fausse clef.</i>	<i>A false key.</i>
<i>Une clef fausse.</i>	<i>A wrong key.</i>
<i>Un grand homme.</i>	<i>A man of merit.</i>
<i>Un homme grand.</i>	<i>A tall man.</i>

Grand, however, means *tall*, before the noun, if another adjective follows the noun : *un grand homme sec*.

Italian.—Very few adjectives bear more than one signification. They are as follow :

<i>Una certa cosa.</i>	<i>A certain thing.</i>
<i>Una cosa certa.</i>	<i>A true thing.</i>
<i>Un gentil uomo.</i>	<i>A gentleman.</i>
<i>Un uomo gentile.</i>	<i>An amiable man.</i>
<i>Un galant uomo.</i>	<i>A brave man.</i>
<i>Un uomo galante.</i>	<i>A gay man.</i>
<i>Il pover' uomo.</i>	<i>A man of little merit.</i>
<i>E un uomo povero.</i>	<i>A poor man.</i>

French.—*Triste* generally precedes the noun ; but we say, *visage triste*, *air triste*. Several adjectives may either precede or follow, such as *sot*, *ancien*, *digne*, *joli*, *vilain*, *tendre*, *timide*, *rare*, *léger*, *épais*, *aimable*, *brusque*, *pareil*, *prompt*, &c. &c.

Adjectives are declined in German in three forms :

Guter.				Ein Guter.				Der Gute.			
Nom.	Mas.	Fem.	Neuter.	Plural.	Mas.	Fem.	Neuter.	Plural.	Mas.	Fem.	Neuter.
	er.	e.	eß.	e.	er.	e.	eß.	e, en.	e.	e.	e.
	eß, en.	er.	eß, en.	er.	en.	en.	en.	er, en.	en.	en.	en.
	em.	er.	em.	en.	en.	en.	en.	en, en.	en.	en.	en.
Acc.	en.	e.	eß.	e.	en.	e.	eß.	e, en.	en.	e.	en.

Adjectives not preceded by any determinative word are declined as above : Guter, rother, alter Wein.

This form is used after personal pronouns, possessives, and the indefinites kein, viel, mehr, wenig.

Schärmer Mann. Mein eigenes Haus. Viel guter Wein. Mit Syrer gültigen Erlaubniß. Keine grünen Wälder.

This form is used after the definite article and the pronouns : Dieser, Jener, Welcher, Jeder, Mancher, Solcher, Selbst, Beide, Alle, and the numerals Drei and Drei.*

Dieser fromme Vater. Mancher kluge Mann. Alle gute Menschen. Dreien guten Menschen.

* Except when zwei and drei are not declined :

Zwei recht gute junge Leute.

When several adjectives are used, they all take the same termination :

Ein schöner kleiner, runder aber hübscher Gut.

Comparatives and superlatives are declined in the three forms.

Degrees of Comparison of the Positive or the Simple Adjective.

1. Comparatives of Equality, Inferiority, and Superiority.
2. Superlatives, Absolute and Relative.

Strong, great.		<i>The Positive.</i>		<i>Comparative of Equality.</i>		<i>Superlative.</i>	
		Start, groß.	Fort, grand.				
as } much—as.	so }	eben so {alß. wie.		tant de } before a noun.		altrettanto } che tanto } quanto } before a noun.	
as } many—as.	so }	so viel—alß.		autant { que } before a verb.		tanto, quanto—before a verb.	
not less—than.		eben so—alß.		pas moins—que.		non è più—di quel che. non è meno, or } di. niente meno } che. altrettanto { di. che.	
as } as.	so }	so—alß.		également—que } before an adjective.		così } come, si } altrettanto } quanto, tanto } quanto } al par di—quanto.	
as well—as.		so wohl } alß. so gut } zugleich mit.		aussi bien—que.			

German.—A comparative is also formed by compound adjectives :

Himmelhoch Rohlshwarz.

Before nouns :

We have not so much fruit nor so many apples this year as last.

Dieses Jahr haben wir nicht so viel Obst wie das vorige Jahr.

Nous n'avons pas autant de fruit cette année que l'année dernière.

Non abbiamo tante frutta quest' anno quante l'anno scorso.

Before adjectives :

His servant is as faithful as yours.

Seine Schwester ist eben so schön als die Meinige.

Sein bedienter ist eben so treu als der Ihrige.

Son domestique est aussi fidèle que le vôtre.

Il mio servo è altrettanto, or tanto fedele quanto il vostro.

Italian.—*Che* is used for the second part of the comparison when it is between two adjectives or adverbs. Before a noun, *tanto* and *quanto* are declinable :

Non vi è animale che abbia tanta malizia quanta la volpe.

When relating to a noun expressed before, *tanto* agrees with that, *quanto* with the one following :

La povertà è il solo nemico dell' indigente il dissoluto ne ha tanti quante sono le sregolate sue brame.

When the comparison is between two adjectives, the phrase may be turned from the affirmative :

Non è più bella di qualche sia dotto, or

E altrettanto bella che dotto.

Non è meno bello che dotto.

When a noun or pronoun follows the last comparative, the phrase may also be turned from the affirmative, or *quanto* may be used alone ; as,

E bella quanto la madre. E altrettanto bella della madre.

Non è meno bella della madre.

French.—*Autant que* may be used between two adjectives :

Il est modeste autant que sage.

Autant and *aussi* are used in affirmative phrases ; *si* and *tant* in negative and interrogative : they are only used affirmatively in the sense of *tellement*.

Italian.—The verb which in French is generally omitted after the pronoun at the end of the comparison, is usually expressed, but may be omitted :

J'ai autant d'argent que vous.

Io ho tanto danaro quanto ne avete voi.

Comparative of Inferiority.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
er { added to the positive } <i>than.</i>	er { als. benn.	moins { de, que, que de, que ne.	meno { di, di quel che, che, che non.
less— <i>than.</i>	nicht so weniger } <i>als.</i>		
the less.	jeminder.	moins.	quanto meno, tanto meno.

To increase the inferiority by comparison are added :

much, and other adverbs.	viel, weit, ung- leich.	beaucoup, &c.	via, assai, molto.
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English.—The termination *er* is only added to words of one or two syllables ;* the adverbs are placed before words of more :

Less delicate.

More diminutive.

German.—Words of any number of syllables are thus increased, and adjectives do not take any other

* There are some words of only one or two syllables which do not admit of the termination : as —

Pious, famous.

More pious, less famous.

form of comparison. The vowels of adjectives are softened in comparatives and superlatives :

Kurz, kürzer. Groß, größer.

French.—*De* is used for the second part of the comparison before cardinal numbers. *Que* is used before a noun or pronoun. *Que de* before an infinitive. *Que ne* before any other part of the verb. *Ne* omitted after a conjunction :

Il y a plus de trois lieues. Il est moins grand que vous.
Il est plus noble de pardonner que de se venger.
Je me porte mieux que quand j'étois en Franc.
Il est moins adroit que je ne croyois.

Italian.—*Di* is used for the second part of the comparison before nouns and pronouns. When two nouns are only separated by the comparative, *che* is used instead of *di* ; but whenever the article follows, *di* is preferable. *Che* is always used before a preposition, and whenever the comparison is between two adjectives, adverbs, or verbs. *Che non* is used before verbs, except in the infinitive. Infinitives with the article may take either *che* or *di* :

Siete meno prudente di me.
E meglio soldato che capitano.
La Francia mi piace meno della Spagna.
Egli è più ricco che dotto.
Ella è più amabile che non credea.

The negation is not often used after *di quel che*, which is equally used with *che* :

Egli è più amabile di quel che io credea.

Comparative of Superiority.

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
er { added to words of one } than. or two syllables, more—than. better—than. the more—the more.	er { alſ. { mehr—alſ. beſſer—alſ. je mehr { beſſer mehr, beſſer, { je—je.	plus { de, { que, { mieux { que de, que ne. plus—plus.	più { di, { di quel che, meglio { che, quanto più—tanto più.
much, and other adverbs.	To increase the comparison are added : viel, weit, &c.		
much, more, most. good, better, best. bad, worse, worst. little, less, least.	Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives. viel, mehr, meiſt. gut, beſſer, beſt. bald, eher, ebeſt. hoch, höher, höchſt. nahe, näher, nächſt. gern, lieber, liebeſt.		
			via, aſſai, molto, &c. buono, migliore, ottimo. cattivo, peggiore, peſſimo. piccolo, minore, minimo. grande, maggiore, maſſimo. basso, inferiore, infimo. alto, ſuperiore, ſupremo.

German.—In comparing two adjectives, *nicht so* and *mehr* are used :

Nicht so schön als. Er ist mehr traurig als lustig.

Italian.—*Migliore* and *peggiore* are only used with nouns and pronouns; never in comparison with adjectives. *Maggiore* and *minore* cannot be used of things susceptible of measurement :

*Il vostro oriolo è più grande del mio; but
Io lo vedro col massimo piacere.*

Inferiore and *infimo* are only used for quality, not situation :

*Cosa di massimo e di minimo prezzo.
Uomo grandissima, &c.*

French and Italian.—When the comparison is between two nouns or adjectives, the comparative is placed first, the verb second, and the adjective last :

*Plus on est riche plus on est avare.
Quanto più un giovane è docile tanto più è lodato.*

English.—The verb generally placed last, or not repeated :

*The more difficult a thing is, the more honourable.
Je richer man ist je habsuchtiger wird man.*

German.—Adjectives formed from adverbs of time and place are not susceptible of degrees of comparison :

Baldig, dortig, heutig, &c.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
very, &c.	sehr, höchst, aller, außerordentlich, ungemein.	très, fort, &c.	issimo, added to the positive.
			molto, assai, oltremodo, estremamente, or the particles <i>stra</i> or <i>tra</i> prefixed to the adjective, or the adjective repeated.
est, added to the positive.	est { added } von, to the } positive } unter.	le plus } de, le moins } que. le plus, le moins.	il più { fra, di, il meno } che. quello { maggiore, ogni } minore. di più di meno.
the most, the least.			

German.—When the superlative is used after a verb, *zu* or *an* is prefixed, and the dative form is used; or *auf* and the accusative:

Diejenige Frau ist am klügsten.

When *von* and *unter* are used after a superlative, the dative case is necessary; the genitive is used if they are omitted. The superlative is often compounded with the genitive of *alle*, to form the superlative relative:

Der aller reichste mann.

English and German.—Superlatives, like adjectives, precede the noun, and the verb following is in the indicative:

The most obliging man that I know.

Der dienstfertigste mensch welchen ich kenne.

French and Italian.—Superlatives only precede the noun when formed from adjectives of which the place is first; when they are formed from other adjectives they follow, and the article must be repeated before them, and the following verb is in the subjunctive always:

L'homme le plus obligeant que je connoisse.

Ella è la più bella donna che conosca.

Italian.—The article is not repeated:

Il sole è l'astro più splendido del cielo.

French and Italian.—Superlatives relative govern the genitive case:

La plus belle femme du monde. E la più ricca della società.

Italian.—*Fra* and the accusative are sometimes used instead of *di*:

Egli è il più ricco fra la società.

There is another superlative form of expression :

Fra i dotti il dotto.

English.—The indefinite article is used before the superlative :

A most lovely woman.

German, French, Italian.—The superlative cannot follow the indefinite article; adverbs must be used instead.

Italian.—Besides the irregular superlatives mentioned before, there are *accerimo, celeberrimo, integerrimo.*

Adjectives of Dimension.

English, German, French, Italian.—Dimension may be expressed by either a substantive or an adjective.

French.—By the substantive, or the adjective used substantively; the former is the most elegant form of expression. The adjective *profond* is never used after the preposition *de*; *profondeur* is only used. The preposition *de* follows the adjective of dimension, and precedes the noun or adjective used substantively.

Italian.—The preposition is never used with the adjective.

German.—*Von* is only used before the cardinal numbers when a noun of dimension follows :

It is three feet high, or in height.

Das Haus ist sechsßig Fuß hiet. Ein Mauer von drei Fuß Höhe.

Une tour haute de cent pieds. Il a trois pieds de hauteur.

Une tour de cent pieds de haut, or de hauteur.

Ha dieci piedi di altezza. Alto dieci piedi.

French.—The preposition is required before the

cardinal number as well as before the noun of dimension, when no verb is used.

English and German.—The verb *to be* is used with words of dimension.

French.—The verb *to have* is required with the noun or adjective used substantively.

Italian.—*Avere* is used with the noun, *essere* with the adjective.

English.—When two or more adjectives or nouns of dimension are used, *by* or *and* may either of them precede the second number.

German.—*Und* is only used when adjectives are employed; with nouns *von* precedes the first number, and *bei* the second.

French.—*Sur* is used instead of *de* before the second number, or *et* precedes the preposition.

Un mur de cinq pieds de hauteur sur trois de largeur.

Un mur de cinq pieds de hauteur et de trois de largeur.

Italian.—*E* only is used :

Un muro cinque piedi di altezza e trè di larghezza.

A wall five feet high by ten broad, or

Five feet in height and six feet in breadth.

Eine Mauer fünf Fuß hoch und drei Fuß Dick, or

Eine Mauer von fünf Fuß Höhe bei drei Fuß Dicke.

Numbers are Cardinal, Ordinal, Distributive, and Collective.

1. CARDINAL NUMBERS, *e.g.* ONE, TWO, &c.

English.—All are indeclinable.

German.—Only the three first numbers are correctly declinable.

French.—All are indeclinable, except *un*, *cent*, and *vingt*.

Italian.—All indeclinable, but *uno* and *mille*.

German.—*Ein* or *eins* is declined in all cases with or without the article. *Einer* is used when the noun is not expressed: *Hier ist einer*. *Zwei* and *drei* are declined in the genitive and dative. The other numerals, except *sieben*, and the compounds of *zehn*, are sometimes declined when they stand alone, but only in the dative:

Sie kommen zu Tausenden.

French.—*Cent* and *vingt* take the plural when preceded by another number, and not followed by one (except in the date of the year, when they remain singular):

Quatre cents oranges.
L'an mil quatre cent.

Quatre cent dix.

Mil is written instead of *mille* in the date of the year.

Italian.—A substantive placed after *vent' uno*, *trent' uno*, &c. remains singular, unless it is preceded by an article:

Vent' un anno.

I trentun anni.

The noun is also declined when it precedes these numerals:

Visse anni ventun.

The rule does not apply to other numbers:

Venticinque anni, &c.

English.—The digits may either precede or follow *twenty*, *thirty*, &c. in composition with them:

One-and-twenty.

Twenty-one.

German.—The digits are always placed first, and *und* is placed between the two numbers :

Acht und zwanzig.

French.—The digits follow the others, but *et* is only used with compounds of *one* :

Vingt-et-un.

Trente deux.

Italian.—The small numbers are placed last, and *e* is never used :

Ventuno.

Trentuno.

English, German, French, Italian.—1. The cardinal numbers are used in counting *hours*.

French and Italian.—2. For the days of the month, except the first.

English and German.—The ordinal numbers are used for the days of the month.

French.—3. For the title of sovereigns, except the first.

English, German, Italian.—The ordinal are used for titles.

English and French.—In counting numbers above a thousand, and under two thousand, *twelve, thirteen hundred, &c.* are as often written as *one thousand two* or *three hundred* :

Quinze cent.

Mille cinq cents livres.

German.—The use of hundreds is preferred :

Zwölz hundert.

Italian.—*Hundreds* can never be used for more than *nine* :

Mille e cento.

Mille cinque cento.

English.—The indefinite article, or number *one*, is usually placed before a single *hundred, thousand, &c.* :

An hundred and ten men.

German, French, Italian.—Neither article nor number usually employed :

Hundert und zehn Männer. Cent dix hommes.
Cento dieci uomini.

German.—The definite article and accusative case used in dates of letters, &c. :

Den ersten September.

Italian.—The plural article, either nominative or dative, may be used, but the article in the singular and nominative case is the preferable mode at present :

I quattro Maggio, or quattro Maggio.
Il quattro Maggio, or di Maggio.
Le quatre Mai. The fourth of May.
Le quatre de Mai.

French.—*De* may be used, or not. No article is required if the week-day be named :

Lundi dix.

English, German, Italian.—The word *hour* is often omitted after cardinal numbers :

I dine at two. Es ist halb eins.
Pranzo alle sei. Sono le due.

Italian.—The article must here be used, and the verb is not impersonal, but agrees with the number.

French.—*Heure* is never omitted, but need only once be used in the sentence, if two or three numbers are mentioned :

Depuis huit heures jusqu'à dix. Il est quatre heures.

English.—For the date of the year the preposition *in* may be used or omitted, whether the word *year* is named or not :

*In one thousand eight hundred. In the year eleven hundred.
One thousand nine hundred and fifty.*

German.—The preposition is only used with *Jahre*.

Im Jahre ein Tausend, &c. Tausend fünf Hundert, &c.

French.—Only the article is used before *an*. When that word is omitted, the preposition *en* may be employed :

En mil cinq cents. L'an mil cinq cent. Mil cinq cent.

Italian.—The preposition and article together whether *anno* is expressed or not :

*Nel mille otto cento. Nell' anno mille dugento, or
Mille dugento.*

English.—In speaking of *age*, the word *years* is often omitted :

He is twenty.

German, French, Italian.—It can never be dispensed with :

Sie ist fünf Jahr alt. Elle a cinq ans. Ha cinque anni.

German.—The cardinal numbers are formed into nouns by the termination *er*: *Ein Fünfsiger*. *Erlei* signifies *variety*; *Zweierlei*, &c. *indeclinable*. After the verbs *kaufen*, *bezahlen*, the numbers must be preceded by *um*, *für* :

Ich habe ein Haus gekauft für 600 Thaler.

French.—The preposition *de* is used after adjectives of number :

Il y eut cent hommes de tués.

English, German, Italian.—No preposition required :

There were six killed. *Es waren Hundert abgebrannt.*
Ebbero sei morti.

German.—Fractional numbers precede the nouns they belong to :

Drei und drei viertel Pfund. *Ein viertel auf zwei.*
halb, &c. (except for the hour of the day), follow whole numbers, and are compounded with them :

Dritthalb das Dritttheil,
 But—

halb zwei. *Half-past one, or Half of the second hour.*

English.—*Half* is placed before the article and noun :

Half the day. *Half an hour.*

German, French, Italian.—It is placed between the article and noun :

Eine halbe Stunde. *Une demi heure.* *Una mezza ora.*

ORDINAL NUMBERS, *e.g.* FIRST, SECOND, &c.

German, French, Italian.—Ordinal numbers are declinable like adjectives.

English, French, German.—In compound numbers the last only assumes the shape of an ordinal ; the foregoing remain cardinal :

Twenty-first. *Der sechs und neunzigste.* *Le vingt deuxième.*

Italian.—All the numbers assume the ordinal form in compound numbers :

Vigesimo primo. *Trentesimo secondo.*

English, German.—The ordinal numbers are used with the article for the titles of sovereigns:

Henry the Fourth. *Heinrich der Vierte.*

Italian.—They are used without the article:

Enrico Quattro.

French.—The cardinal numbers are employed:

Henri Quatre;

except the first (see p. 35), for which the ordinal is substituted, both for titles and the days of the month:

Charles Premier. *Le premier Juin.*

English, German.—The ordinal are employed for the days of the month:

The fourth of May. *Der Zweite Mai.*

Italian.—The first only used; the others expressed by the cardinal numbers:

Il primo di Gennajo. *I due di Gennajo.*

French and Italian.—The article is used when the number precedes *book, chapter, &c.*, not when they follow:

Page quatrième. *Il primo articolo.*

French.—Either cardinal or ordinal are used:

Page quatre.

German.—The number must precede, and no article is used:

Erstes Buch.

English.—The article used in either case:

Book the first. *The first book.*

English, German, French.—All the numbers can form adverbs.

Italian.—Only the first two; for the others, *in terzo*, *in secondo luogo*, &c. are used.

English.—The same form is also used :

In the first place, &c. &c.

German.—The adverb is either in the genitive or dative form :

Zweitenß.

Zum Dritten, &c.

Fractional numbers are formed by the addition of *et* :

Ein brittel, &c.

Collective and Distributive Numbers.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
A couple,	Ein Paar.	Une couple,	Una coppia,
A pair.		Une paire.	Un pajo.
A dozen.	Ein Duzend.	Une douzaine,	Una dozzina,
		Une dizaine,	Una decina,
	Eine Handel.	Une quinzaine.	Una quindicina.
A score.		Une vingtaine,	Una ventina,
	Eine Paß von hundert.	Une trentaine, &c.	Una trentina, &c.
A centuple.		Une centaine,	Un centinajo,
	Eine Million.	Un millier.	Un migliajo.
A million.	Einfach.	Un million.	Un milione.
Single.	Zweifach, Doppelt.	Simple.	Solo.
Double, &c.	Der Einjige.	Doppel.	Doppio.
The single, &c.	Das Doppelte.	Le simple, le seul.	Il solo.
The double, &c.	Einmal, &c.	Le double, triple, &c.	Il doppio, il triplo, &c.
Once, twice.		Une fois, &c.	Una volta, &c.*

* In multiplication, *via*: Due *via* due fan quattro.

Collective and Distributive Numbers (continued).

English. Four times, &c.	German. Stiermal, &c.	French. Quatrefois, &c.	Italian. Quattro volte, &c.
Both.	Beide, Alle Zwei, Alle Beide.	Tous les deux.	Ambo, ambe, Amendue, Entrambi.
One by one, singly. In pairs.	Einzel, Sie ein und ein. Paar weise, Zwei und zwei.	Un à un. Deux à deux.	Ad uno ad uno. A due a due.

German.—Einfach, Einfachig, may be regularly declined.

Italian.—*Ambo, ambedue, entrambi,* } are followed by the article before nouns.
English.—*Both,*

German.—Beide never has an article following, but one may precede it:

Beide Brüder. Die beiden Brüder.

List of some Adjectives that mostly govern the Genitive after them, or the Preposition that denotes that case.

The Preposition marked where a different one is required.			
English.	German.	French.	Italian.
Certain of.	Gewiß.	Sur.	Certo.
Clear, rid.	Quitt.	Quitte.	Libero, sciolto.
Capable, incapable.	Fähig, unfähig.	Capable, incapable.	Capace, incapace.
Full.	Voll.	Plein.	Pieno.
Free from.	Frei.	Libre, délivré.	Libero, essente, <i>da</i> sciolto <i>di</i> .
GUILTY, INNOCENT.	Gschuldig, Unschuldig.	Coupable, innocent.	Colpevole, innocento.
Glad.	Froh.	Content.	Lieto.
Informed of, or by.	Gewahr.	Informé, avisé.	Consapevole, avveduto.
Mindful.	Gingedenk.		Ricordevole.
Partaking.	Theilhaft.	Participant.	Complice, partecipe.
Skilled in.	Kenntig.	Versé dans.	Esperto in.
Satisfied with.	Content.	Rassasié.	Sazio.
Suspicious of.	Verdächtig.	Douteux.	Sospetto.
Tired of, or with.	ermüde.	Fatigué.	Stanco.

List of some Adjectives that mostly govern the Genitive after them (continued).

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
Worthy, unworthy.	Würdig, unwürdig.	Digne, indigne.	Degno, indegno.
Worth (acc.) deserving of.	Würth.	Digne.	Meritevole.
Wearied of, or with.	überdrüssig.	Ennuyé.	Annojato.
In want of.	Bedürftig.		Abisognevole.
In need of.	Bedürftigt.		Bisognevole.

Adjectives that govern the Dative generally, or the Corresponding Preposition.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
Accustomed.	Gewohnt, G.*	Accoutumé.	Accostumato di, Solito di.
Adapted.	Angemessen.	Ajusté, propre.	Convenevole.
Advantageous,	Gortheilhaft,	Avantageux,	Vantagioso.
Disadvantageous.	Nachtheilig.	Nuisible.	Dannoso.
Agreeable.	Angenehm, Lieb.	Agréable.	Accetto, grato, caro.

* The accusative often attends gewohnt, lieb, müde, satt, and werth. The preposition von may be used after gewiß and voll; zu after süßig, and über after froh.

Adjectives that govern the Dative generally (continued).

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
Anxious (about), Afraid (of). Conducive. Convenient. Difficult. Dangerous. Easy. Faithful. Good. Inclined. Inconvenient, Troublesome. Known. Kind. Like, resembling.	<div> Anxious (about), Afraid (of). Conducive. Convenient. Difficult. Dangerous. Easy. Faithful. Good. Inclined. Inconvenient, Troublesome. Known. Kind. Like, resembling. </div>	<div> Inquiet de, or sur. Utile, propre. Commode, opportun. Difficile. Dangereux. Facile. Fidèle à and en. Bon. Porté à. Facheux, Incommode. Connu à and de.* Bienveillant. Semblable. </div>	<div> Ansioso di. Profittevole. Comodo. Difficile. Pericoloso. Facile. Fedele. Buono. Inclinato. Incomodo. Noto. Favorevole. Simile. </div>

* *De* in the sense of *by* ; à in that of *to* : *Connu de tout le monde, il ne lui est pas connu.*

A genitive case governed by a substantive or an adjective, with the article, may be placed before or after the substantive by which it is governed :

Der würdige Sohn des Ulysses. Des Ulysses würdige Sohn.

French and Italian.—When two nouns come together, denoting different persons or things, the second is always in the genitive case :

Un amico della virtù. Un ennemi de la vertu.

English.—The second may be denoted by the preposition *of* or *to* before the noun :

A friend to virtue, or of virtue.

German.—Nouns by themselves only govern the genitive case ; even verbs which require the dative must, when used substantively, govern the genitive ; prepositions must be used before other cases :

Ein Freund der Tugend.

When one noun indicates the use or expresses a part of the other, and no adjective precedes, it is customary to omit the genitive case ;

Eine Geld summe. Ein Stück Brod.

The preposition *von* is used when the second noun expresses the country or distinction of the first, or what it is made of :

*Eine Uhr von Gold. Der Schein von Rebllichkeit.
Von Geburt ein Deutscher.*

The genitive case is mostly used when an adjective precedes the noun :

Ein Stück weißen Brotes.

Voll is sometimes used without the genitive. Some-

times this case is used before names of country, profession, &c. and without an adjective :

Er ist seiner Geburt ein Deutscher.
Im zehnten Jahre seines Alters.

Numerals used substantively require the following noun in the genitive :

Zwei meiner Brüder.

The genitive pronoun precedes the numeral :

Es waren unsrer sechs.

When a second substantive qualifies the first, they are both put in the same case :

Die Ehre gebührt meinem Freunde, einem braven Manne.

English, French, Italian.—The second noun always in the nominative :

This honour belongs to my friend, a man of worth.
Cet honneur convient à mon ami, un homme de mérite.
Questo onore compete al mio amico, uomo di vaglia.

German.—Nouns are put in the accusative in answer to the questions *when, how much, how long, &c.* :

Es wiegt einen Thaler. Den ganzen Tag.

Except another noun is expressed or understood :

Zweimal des Tages. Des Nachts.

The article is nominative before *Woche*, or *In* is used with the dative :

Zweimal die Woche. Zweimal in der Woche.

A genitive case governed by a substantive or an adjective, with the article, may be placed before or after the substantive by which it is governed :

Der würdige Sohn des Ulysses. Des Ulysses würdige Sohn.

French and Italian.—When two nouns come together, denoting different persons or things, the second is always in the genitive case :

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English.—The second may be denoted by the preposition *of* or *to* before the noun :

A friend to virtue, or of virtue.

German.—Nouns by themselves only govern the genitive case; even verbs which require the dative must, when used substantively, govern the genitive; prepositions must be used before other cases :

Ein Freund der Jugend.

When one noun indicates the use or expresses a part of the other, and no adjective precedes, it is customary to omit the genitive case ;

Eine Geld summe. Ein Stück Brod.

The preposition *von* is used when the second noun expresses the country or distinction of the first, or what it is made of :

Eine Uhr von Gold. Der Schein von Hebllichkeit.
Von Geburt ein Deutscher.

The genitive case is mostly used when an adjective precedes the noun :

Ein stück weißen Brotes.

Von is sometimes used without the genitive. Some-

times this case is used before names of country, profession, &c. and without an adjective :

Er ist seiner Geburt ein Deutscher.
Im zehnten Jahre seines Alters.

Numerals used substantively require the following noun in the genitive :

Zwei meiner Brüder.

The genitive pronoun precedes the numeral :

Es waren unsrer sechs.

When a second substantive qualifies the first, they are both put in the same case :

Die Ehre gebührt meinem Freunde, einem braven Manne.

English, French, Italian.—The second noun always in the nominative :

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Er ist seiner Geburt ein Deutscher.
Im zehnten Jahre seines Alters.

Numerals used substantively require the following noun in the genitive :

Zwei meiner Bruder.

The genitive pronoun precedes the numeral :

Es waren unsrer sechs.

When a second substantive qualifies the first, they are both put in the same case :

Die Ehre gebührt meinem Freunde, einem braven Manne.

English, French, Italian.—The second noun always in the nominative :

This honour belongs to my friend, a man of worth.
Cet honneur convient à mon ami, un homme de mérite.
Questo onore compete al mio amico, uomo di vaglia.

German.—Nouns are put in the accusative in answer to the questions *when, how much, how long, &c.* :

Es wiegt einen Thaler. Den ganzen Tag.

Except another noun is expressed or understood :

Zweimal des Tages. Des Nachts.

The article is nominative before *Woche*, or *In* is used with the dative :

Zweimal die Woche. Zweimal in der Woche.

Declension of Nouns in Six Forms.

SINGULAR.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Nominative.						
Genitive.	ē.	eē, ē.	eē, ē.	eē, ē.	{ en, enē. n, nē.	
Dative.		e.	e.	e.		en, n.
Accusative.					en, n.	

PLURAL.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Nominative.		e.	er.	en, n.	en, n.	{ n, e. en.
Genitive.		e.	er.	en, n.	en, n.	
Dative.	n.	en.	ern.	en, n.	en, n.	n, en.
Accusative.		e.	er.	en, n.	en, n.	{ n, e. en.

To the 1st declension belong all nouns ending in *ei*, *en*, *er*. All diminutives ending in *lein* and *chen*. All infinitives used substantively. The masculine nouns change their vowel in the plural; the neuter do not. The singular and plural nominative are the same in this declension.

To the 2d belong all nouns the nominative plural of which is an *e*. All neuters ending in *e*, and having the prefix *ge*, retain the *e* in the plural. Nouns ending in *ling* or *miß* have the plural in *e*. Some of the masculine nouns do not change the vowel in the plural.

The 3d contains most neuter words of one syllable and substantives ending in *thum*. All nouns of this declension, whether masculine or neuter, change the vowels in the plural.

4th. Most nouns ending in *e* take *n* in the plural, except *Käse*, pl. *die Käse*. *Bauer*, *Forster*, *Stachel*, and a few others, take *n* in the plural, but they do not take *e* in the dative singular. The vowels are not changed in the plural in this declension.

5th. All the nouns belonging to this declension are masculine, except *Herz*. *Der Schmerz* and *Das Herz* take *en* in the genitive singular, and the accusative remains like the nominative. All adjectives used substantively are of this declension. *Glaube*, *Friede*, *Funte*, *Haufe*, *Name*, *Schade*, *Wille*, take *ns* in the genitive singular.

6th. All feminine nouns belong to this declension, and are invariable in the singular; those that end in *e*, *el*, *er*, take *n* in the plural, the others *en*, except *Mutter* and *Tochter*, which do not change, and thirty-two which end in *e* in the plural, and soften the vowels.

German Proper Names.—Names of persons preceded by a determinative word are unchanged in the singular. When not so preceded, the genitive singular ends in *'s*, except feminines ending in *e*, and masculines ending in *s*, *sch*, *r*, *z*, which take *en*—*Minna's*, *Sophiens*, *Hansens*. The dative and accusative may have *en*, or remain like the nominative, as *Wilhelmen*, *Wilhelm*. The plural of feminine names is in *en*, *'n*—*die Louisen*, *die Maadchen*. Masculines ending in *o* take *ne*; those with *el*, *er*, *en*, or a vowel, remain unchanged; all others take *e*—*die Ludwige*, *die Scipione*, *die Schiller*, *die Seneca*.

The dative plural of all declinable words is in *n*, except *uns* and *euch*. All cases are the same in the plural of every substantive, except the dative, which takes an *n* when the other cases have it not—*Die, der, den, die Degen*. *Die, der, Tische, den Tischen, die Tische*. The

accusative singular of all neuters is the same as the nominative. The feminines that take the plural in *e* are —

Die	Art,	Faust,	Haut,	Lust,	Ruß,
	Ausflucht,	Frucht,	Kluft,	Nacht,	Sau,
	Bant,	Gans,	Kuh,	Magd,	Schnurr,
	Braut,	Gruft,	Kunst,	Maus,	Wand,
	Brunst,	Geschwulst,	Laus,	Nacht,	Wurst,
	Brust,	Hand,	Lust,	Naht,	Sunft,

and a few ending in *ing* and *niß*.

German.—Nouns denoting weight, measure, or number, remain singular, except those ending in *e*, and *Kopf*, *Tag*, *Jahrhundert*:

Bier Glas Wein. Dreißig Pfund Fleisch. Sieben Ellen Tuch. Drei Jahre. Acht Tage.

The noun following that of weight or number is seldom declined with the case:

Mit einer menge Kinder. Bringt mir einem Krug Wein;
unless an adjective precedes:

Zwei Pfund frischen Brodes.

French and Italian.—Nouns used adjectively are placed last, and preceded by the preposition *à*:

Des vers à soie.

Un mulino a vento.

French.—Eatables have also an article:

L'homme aux lapins.

Italian.—The preposition *di* used in those expressions:

Un mercante di conigli.

English and German.—The adjective noun is placed first:

A windmill.

Eine Windmühle.

German.—The article agrees with the last noun :

Das Stadthaus.

French and Italian.—When a noun refers to two differing adjectives, it must be placed with the first :

Il faut fréquenter la bonne compagnie et fuir la mauvaise.

Bisogna cercare la buona compagnia e fuggir la cattiva.

English. } With either ; most commonly { the last.
German. } { the first.

We must frequent good and avoid bad company.

Man muß die gute Gesellschaft aufsuchen und die Böse meiden.

Diminutives and Augmentatives.

German.—Any substantive may be formed into a diminutive by the termination *chen* or *lein* being added :

Das Böhnchen.

Das Fräulein.

Grüßchen.

All diminutives are of the neuter gender, and the vowels are generally softened. *Et* is a diminutive that generally denotes contempt :

Ein Siebel.

Das Gefindel.

Italian.—Diminutives may be formed by the terminations of *ino*, *etto*, *erello*, *icello*, *otto*, which mark prettiness as well as smallness :

Fanciullino.

Fiumicello.

Uccio, *aglia*, *ame*, *icciatto*, *icciuolo*, mark contempt :

Gentame.

Casupola.

Poverello, *miserello*, mark compassion as well as contempt.

Augmentatives are formed by the addition of *one*, *otto*, to mark grandeur or vigour :

Casone.

Giovanotto.

Otto, a less degree of vigour. *Accio*, *azzo*, mark contempt:

Popolaccio.

Many feminine nouns become masculine as augmentatives:

Casone, gabbione, seggiolone, &c.

No words when ending with an accented vowel can be augmented or diminished. Diminutives of some feminine nouns are masculine:

Stanza.

Stanzino.

German.—The terminating syllable *ling* implies something weak, contemptible, or reprehensible:

Lehrling, Liebling, Gunstling.

These nouns are all masculine.

English.—It is also used as a diminutive: *

Codling, darling, hireling.

German.—*Lei, rei*, something contemptible:

Schwärmerei.

Ein, in verbs, a repetition of the action, or something paltry. *ſch*, in adjectives, something faulty:

Kindiſch, Launiſch.

English.—*ish*, a lessening of the signification in adjectives, and denotes *likeness* with nouns:

Childish, foolish, greenish.

English.—*less* } added to nouns or adjectives, denotes

German.—*los* }

privation:

Thoughtless, fatherless.

Gedankenlos, Vaterlos.

* *English.*—*Let, et, &c.* are diminutive terminations.—*Tartlet, islet.*

French.—*Ette, eau, &c.*—*Poulette, vipereau.*

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

English.—All pronouns, except the nominative, follow the verb, and in compound tenses they follow both the auxiliary and participle.

German.—All except the nominative follow the verb, but they precede the participle in compound tenses.

French.—Pronouns precede the verb, except in the second person of the imperative affirmative.

Italian.—The nominative pronouns are seldom used with verbs when not required to mark the person of the verb. Those in other cases are usually placed before the verb, except in the second persons and the first person plural of the imperative affirmative; they follow the infinitive gerund and the past participle, when that is used alone and absolutely. The pronouns must precede the imperative when there is a negation, and may either precede or follow the infinitive and gerund after a negative. *Loro* always follows the verb :

I have given him. Il lui donne. Donnez lui. Lo vedi. Non mi date. Ich habe es ihm gegeben. Vedendolo. Non lo conosco.

French.—When there are two or three imperatives affirmative joined by a conjunction, the pronouns follow the first and precede the last:

Vendez le moi, ou me le donnez.

English, German, Italian.—They follow both.

English.—Or they may be omitted after the first :

Sell, or give it me.

Italian.—When an infinitive is governed by another

verb, the conjunctive pronoun may either follow the infinitive or precede the first verb :

Non lo posso vedere. Non posso vederlo.

In interrogative sentences it follows the infinitive :

Vederlo posso ?

French.—The pronoun precedes the infinitive :

Je ne puis pas le voir. Puis-je le voir ?

Italian.—*Egli* and *ella* are only used for persons. *Esso* and *essa* are mostly used for things ; sometimes for persons.

English and German.—When one pronoun governs two verbs, it is not repeated.

French.—All must be repeated, except those of the third person, when the two verbs follow each other immediately, and are in the same tense, and both either negative or affirmative. They need *not* be repeated when joined by the conjunctions *mais*, *ni*, and *et*, though the *tenses* of the verb are different.

Italian.—The nominative pronouns are scarcely ever used, and never repeated :

I say and repeat. Je dis et je dirai.
Dico ed io dirai. Ich lese und schreibe.
Il conquist des provinces et soumit des nations entières.
Ils l'ont vu mais ils ne lui ont pas parlé.

Italian.—The pronouns are often placed after the verb to give emphasis :

Se non volete ballare voi ballerò io.

French and Italian.—All pronouns governed by a verb must be repeated with every verb :

Je l'honore et je le respecte. L'onoro e lo stimo.

English and German.—Only one is used after the last verb :

I honour and respect him. Du achtest und liebst ihn.

French and Italian.—*It* and *them*, referring to inanimate objects, when preceded by a preposition governed by a verb, are usually omitted :

Le peuple étoit pour la paix et le roi étoit contre.

Il popolo era per la pace ed il re contro.

English, German, Italian.—The nominative pronouns are used after the verb *to be*, in answer to a question, and when divided by a conjunction :

Who has done that ? I. *It is I.*

Ich, Du, und dein Bruder wollen gehen.

Voi, ed io ci andremo.

Italian and German.—The verb *to be* is not used impersonally, but agrees with the pronoun :

Son io. *Siamo noi.* *Ich bin es.*

Italian.—*Quegli* is often added :

Son io quegli che ha cantato.

French.—The disjunctive pronouns are used in all these instances ; also before the words *qui, seul* :

C'est moi qui le dis. *Lui seul peut le faire.*

Qui a fait cela ? moi.

When two nominative pronouns are of different persons, the plural pronoun *nous* or *vous* must be added before the verb :

Vous et moi nous avons parlé.

After relative pronouns, or the conjunctions *ni* and *que*, *nous* and *vous* are not required :

Ni lui ni moi n'avons réussi.

La dame avec laquelle vous et votre fille étiez.

English and German.—The nominative pronouns are used after a comparative :

You are wiser than I.

Er ist reicher als ich.

French and Italian.—The disjunctive are used :

Il est plus savant qu'eux.

Egli è più sapiente di me. (In the genitive case.)

Non erano dotti quanto lui. (In the accusative.)

Italian.—The nominative are used at the end of a sentence :

Se voi pensaste com' io.

French.—The disjunctive :

Si vous pensiez comme moi.

French and Italian.—The disjunctive pronouns are used after prepositions, or when two or three pronouns are governed by one verb in the dative case :

Faites cela pour moi.

Je parle à lui et à elle.

Io parlo a lui ed a lei.

Italian.—The pronouns are often placed before the verb, and the preposition ends the phrase :

Egli se le levò da canto.

Io gli stava dirimpetto.

French.—The disjunctive pronouns are used after reflected verbs, and also after those verbs which are followed by the preposition *à*, namely, *aller*, *attacher*, *attirer*, *boire*, *courir*, *penser*, &c. :

Je me fiais à lui, il vient à moi.

Italian.—The conjunctive are used with reflected verbs :

Mi si offre.

The disjunctive, when the verbs *essere* and *parere* are preceded and followed by pronouns of the same person:

Non mi par che sia lui.

Also in speaking with emphasis or anger, or to distinguish one person from another :

*Chi avete veduto sta mattina ? Me, lui, loro o noi tutti ?
Ho veduto te e voi altri.*

Before *stessi*, a *loro* must be used, not the conjunctive *loro* :

Ne parlero loro. Ho parlato a loro stessi.

French.—When the accusative disjunctive pronouns, *lui*, *elle*, *eux*, are joined to a noun by the conjunctions *et* or *ni*, and governed by one verb, *le*, *la*, or *les*, must be placed before the verb. When they are joined to a pronoun, *nous* or *vous* must be placed before the verb :

Je l'ai félicité lui et son ami. On vous a vus, vous et elle.

Leur precedes the verb, if *lui*, *elle*, &c. are in the dative :

Je leur ai parlé, à lui, et à elle.

German.—*Es*, as a supplying pronoun, is indeclinable, and never omitted.

English.—*It* is often omitted, and sometimes rendered by *so*.

French.—*Le*, *la*, *les*, declined when referring to nouns not in reference to adjectives.

Italian.—*Lo*, *il*, not declined :

Are you contented ? Yes, I am.

Sind Sie zufrieden ? Ja ich bin es.

Etes vous contente ? Oui, je le suis.

Etes vous la fille ? Oui, je la suis.

Siete la madre ? Sì lo sono.

French.—In speaking of persons or things in a vague sense, and in reference to an indefinite pronoun, when the verb is singular, *soi* is used instead of *lui-même*, or *elle-même* :

Cela est bon en soi.

On ne doit parler de soi qu'avec modestie.

German and Italian.—*Sich* and *se* are always used when the accusative pronoun relates to the nominative of the sentence :

Das General behielt das beste Pferd für sich.

Il general reservo per sè il miglior cavallo.

French.—*Lui*, or *lui-même*, *elle*, or *elle-même*, &c. are used in most cases for persons and animate objects :

Il aime mieux dire du mal de lui que de n'en point parler.

English.—The pronouns *it* and *they* in the nominative, *it* and *them* in other cases, are used for animals and inanimate objects.

German.—*Er*, *Sie*, *Es*, and their declensions, are used for animate and inanimate objects, according to their gender. They are never, however, used in the genitive, and seldom in the dative, for inanimate objects ; the demonstrative are used instead :

Nimm das Geld ich bedarf dessen nicht.

French.—*Il*, *elle*, *ils*, *elles*, are used in the nominative for persons and things. *Elle*, *eux*, *lui*, *leur*, &c. as a regimen, are only applied to inanimate objects, after the prepositions *avec*, *après*, *à*, *de*, *pour*, *en*, &c., and in some instances where custom does not allow of their being replaced by *en* and *y* :

Cette rivière est si rapide qu'elle entraîne avec elle tout ce qu'elle rencontre.

Ces choses sont bonnes d'elles-mêmes.

Italian.—*Esso, essa, essi, esse*, are used in all cases for inanimate objects :

Ad esso, da esso, da essa, &c.

French.—The genitive pronouns are always disjunctive when referring to persons :

Je m'approchai d'elle je m'assis auprès d'elle.

En is never used except, perhaps, in answer to a question :

Avez-vous parlé de moi ? Oui, j'en parlais.

Italian.—*Ne* is as much used for persons as things, &c. in the ablative as well as the genitive. *Ci* is only used for inanimate objects in the dative :

Non vi ci fidate.

For animals or things personified, *a lui, ad esso, le, &c.* may be used.

French.—The conjunctive pronouns, applied to things, are *en, y, le, la, les* ; *en* is used with all verbs governing the genitive :

Je m'en approchai, je m'assis auprès.

Y is used for inanimate objects in the dative ; *lui* and *leur* for animals :

Donnez lui à boire. Mettez y une bordure.

The disjunctive dative, applied to things, are *à lui, à elle, &c.* :

Nous marchâmes à elle (speaking of an army).

French and Italian.—With the verbs *to owe, to be indebted, lui, le, &c.* are used instead of *y, ci, or vi* :

Je lui dois la vie. Le son debitore della vita.

Italian.—*Ci* can never be used for persons.

French.—*Y* is sometimes used for persons :

Fiez vous y.

Italian.—When *y* is used in an indefinite manner, it is rendered by *la* agreeing with *cosa*, understood :

S'y prendre.

Prendersela.

French and Italian.—*En* and *ne* are used for *some* or *any* when they follow a verb and have reference to an antecedent :

S'il a des poires il vous en donnera.

Vedo dei bellissimi fiori nel suo giardino, mene dia.

German.—*Ein*, &c. are used when the reference is to a noun, preceded by the indefinite article :

Haben Sie eine Feder.

Ja ich habe eine.

The genitive pronoun *Ihrer* is used when it refers to several :

Er hat ihrer etliche.

Er hat ihrer drei.

and *Welcher*, &c., when the noun referred to is preceded by the partitive, or the particle is altogether omitted :

Haben Sie Wein.

Ja ich habe welchen, or Ja er ist da.

When used with verbs, *en* is rendered by *da*, with the preposition governed by the verbs :

Ich bin darüber betrübt.

When the verb indicates repose, *Da* is prefixed to the preposition ; when motion is expressed, *hin*, or *dahin* ; and when up or down is meant, *hinauf*, *hinan*, &c. :

Ich habe daran gedacht.

Ich habe dazu gelegt.

Ich will dahin kommen.

Ist er da ?

Davon, &c. follows the negation :

Ich habe nicht davon.

English and French.—The pronoun is used after a noun ; before *self*, *même* :

The queen herself has said it. Le roi lui-même a dit, &c.

Italian and German.—The pronoun never used after a preceding noun or pronoun :

La regina stessa l'ha detto. Er hat es selbst gesagt.

English.—*Self* is only placed after personal pronouns in the third person :

Himself. Herself.

German and French.—*Selbst* and *même* is used with all the personal pronouns :

*Ich selbst. Euch selbst, &c.**

French.—The disjunctive pronouns are used in all cases with *même* :

Moi-même. De toi-même, &c.

Italian.—*Stesso* and *medesimo* are used with all personal pronouns, and agree with the noun or pronoun to which they are attached ; they are sometimes joined to *meco*, *teco*, &c. *Desso* is only used after *essere* and *parere* :

*Mi par desso. E dessa. Io stesso.
Di te stesso. Meco stesso.*

English, German, French, Italian.—The second person singular is used in addresses to the Deity.

* *Selbst* often precedes the noun or pronoun, but then it is used in the sense of *even*, *même* :

Selbst seine Feinde achten ihn.

English and French.—The second person plural towards the person addressed.

German and French.—The second person singular is used towards very intimate relations.

German.—The second person plural towards domestics and inferiors generally. The third person singular is used towards inferiors, but cannot be addressed to an equal, or towards any one of education. The third person plural is used in general conversation, and is the only polite form of address towards strangers.

Italian.—The second person plural is only employed towards relations and intimate friends. The third person singular is used in conversation. *Vossignoria, ella, or la,* are used as the nominative, and are applied to men as well as women; but the adjectives and participles used with them are not declined when they refer to the masculine :

Ella è molto compito, molto garbato. .

The conjunctive pronouns change their terminations from *i* to *e* before particles of one syllable, beginning with *l*, or *n*, and before *gli*, as *melo segli*. *Gli* cannot change the vowel without losing the liquid sound, therefore an *e* is added,—*glieli*, never *glieghi*. *Gli* is only used in the dative feminine, before the accusative *lo, la, li, le,* and *ne*, instead of *lelo, leli, &c.* :

Ho veduta la signora e gliel ho detto.

But before *ne, le* is sometimes used :

Vidi la signora in campagna e lene parlai.

French.—The disjunctive pronouns are often used in addition to the nominative of the verb :

Toi tu dînes.

Italian.—The subject of the verb can only be used :

Tu pranzi.

German.—The dative personal pronouns are often used instead of the possessive pronoun :

Es ist ein Brief von ihm.

French.—The pronoun precedes the adverb in the expression, *Me voici.*

English, German, Italian.—It follows :

Here I am. Hier bin ich. Eccomi.

Italian.—The pronoun precedes *pure*, and follows *anche* :

Io pure, anch' io.

German.—Der selbe is often used for the *object*, or last-named person, and the pronoun reserved for the *subject*, or first-named person, when the sense requires a distinction to be named :

Der Vater Schrieb seinem Sohne derselbe musse nach London reisen.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

CONJUNCTIVE.

English.	German.			French.			Italian.			
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	Pl.	M.	F.	Pl. M.	Pl. F.
My.	Mein.	Deine.	Sein.	Mein.	Ma.	Mes.	Il Mio.	La Mia.	I Mieì.	Le Mie.
Thy.	Dein.	Deine.	Seine.	Ton.	Ta.	Tes.	Il Tuo.	La Tua.	I Tuoi.	Le Tue.
His or Its.	Sein.	Seine.	Seine.	Son.	Sa.	Ses.	Il Suo.	La Sua.	I Suoi.	Le Sue.
Her or Its.	Syr.	Syre.	Syre.	Son.	Sa.	Ses.	Il Suo.	La Sua.	I Suoi.	Le Sue.
Our.	unser.	unse.	unser.	Notre.	Notre.	Nos.	Il Nostro.	La Nostra.	I Nostri.	Le Nostre.
Your.	Euer.	Euer.	Euer.	Votre.	Votre.	Vos.	Il Vostro.	La Vostra.	I Vostri.	Le Vostre.
Their.	Syr.	Syre.	Syre.	Leur.	Leur.	Leurs.	Il Loro.	La Loro.	I Loro.	Le Loro.
The pronouns are declined like the article, Ein.										

DISJUNCTIVE.

English.	German.			French.			Italian.
	S.	Pl.	M.	Pl.	M.	F.	Pl.
Nine.	{ Der } { Das } { Die }	Die Neinigen.	Neiner.	Neine, &c.	Le Mien.	La Miennne. { Les Miens, { Les Miennes.	
Thine.	{ Der } { Das } { Die }	Die Deinigen.	Deiner.	Deine, &c.	Le Tien.	La Tienne. { Les Tiens, { Les Tiennes.	
His or Its.	{ Der } { Das } { Die }	Die Seinigen.	Seiner.	Seine, &c.	Le Sien.	La Sienne. { Les Siens, { Les Siennes.	
Hers.	{ Der } { Das } { Die }	Die Ihrigen.	Ihrer.	Ihre, &c.			
Ours.	{ Der } { Das } { Die }	Die Unfrigen.	Unfrer.	Unfrere, &c.	Le Notre.	La Notre.	Les Notres.
Yours.	{ Der } { Das } { Die }	Die Euerigen.	Euerer.	Euerer, &c.	Le Votre.	La Votre.	Les Votres.
Theirs.	{ Der } { Das } { Die }	Die Ihrigen.	Ihrer.	Ihre, &c.	Le Leur.	La Leur.	Les Leurs.

The same as above.

Der Neine, Die Neine, are also used, but mostly in poetry.
Ihre, Ihrige, have only capital letters when used for your or yours.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

English.—No article used before the possessive pronouns.

German and French.—No article used before the conjunctive pronouns, only before the disjunctive.

Italian.—Articles precede all the possessive pronouns, except when used with respect to near relations or dignities in the singular :

Mia madre.

Vostra altezza.

When the noun precedes the pronoun, the article must be used :

La madre mia :

also when diminutives or adjectives are used :

La mia sorellina.

Loro always requires the article.

French and Italian.—The pronoun is omitted when the verb is in the same person, and the relative *que*, *che*, follows :

J'ai lu le livre que vous m'avez prêté.

Ho letto il libro che m'avete prestato.

English and German.—The pronoun might be expressed or not :

I have read your (or the) book that you lent me.

Ich habe das, or Ihr Buch gelesen welches Sie mir geliehen haben.

Italian.—The pronoun is omitted when it relates to a thing belonging to the nominative of the sentence :

Si cavò subito il cappello e poi se lo mise in testa.

English and French.—The pronoun is used :

Il ôta son chapeau, et après il le mit sur sa tête.

German.—It may be either used or not :

Er zog seinen Hut ab.

French.—After a preposition the plural conjunctive pronoun is placed before the verb :

Un de mes amis.

Italian.—Unless a *particular* distinction is required, the pronoun is used without a preposition :

Un mio amico.

But one must say :

Uno dei miei amici è partito, l' altro è restato.

German.—Either the dative possessive pronoun, or the dative personal pronoun and preposition *Von* :

Er ist ein Freund von mir. Er ist einer von meinen Freunden.

English.—The disjunctive possessive are used after the noun :

A friend of mine.

English and German.—Also after the verb *to be* :

It is mine. Es ist meiner. Es ist der meinige.

Or the noun may be used in the possessive case :

It is my father's. Es ist das meines Vaters.

Or the verb *to belong to*, and the personal pronouns :

It belongs to me. Es gehört mir.

German.—The conjunctive pronouns, if used here, are indeclinable, except to give particular emphasis :

Es ist mein.

French.—The personal pronouns, or the nouns and possessive pronouns, in the dative :

C'est à moi.

C'est à mon père.

Italian.—The possessive pronouns are used without an article, and agree with the thing possessed ; but if a noun follows, the article is used :

Questo è mio e non vostro.

Questo è il mio libro e non il vostro.

Or the noun in the genitive case :

Il libro è di mio padre.

German, French, Italian.—The article is placed before parts of the body, and the personal pronoun before the verb :

Er gab es mir in die Hand.

Il me le mit dans la main.

Mi duole il capo.

English.—The possessive pronouns are only used :

He gave it into my hand.

German.—They may also be used :

Er gab es in meine Hand.

German, French, Italian.—The dative personal pronouns are used instead of the possessive, when the action relates to any part of the body, and the article is placed before the noun :

Ich verbrannte mir den Finger.

Il s'est coupé la main.

Gli hanno tagliato la testa.

English.—The possessive are only used :

I have burnt my finger.

Italian.—This form can be used whenever the pronoun relates to the subject of the verb. *Essere* must always accompany the reflective pronoun :

Egli si era cavato il vestito.

French and Italian.—When no action is expressed the pronoun is omitted, and the article only used before the noun, unless an equivocation might arise :

J'ai mal à la jambe. Ho male alla gola.
Je vois que ma jambe s'enfle.

English.—The possessive pronouns, *its*, *their*, are used for inanimate objects :

London has its beauties. I admire its rich warehouses.

German.—*Sein*, &c. for the masculine and neuter ;
Ihr, &c. for those of feminine gender :

Die Stadt London ist regelmässig gebauet und ihre Lage ist schön.

French.—The possessive pronouns are used when they relate to the nominative of the verb :

Londres a ses beautés.

2. When they are in the nominative, and the next verb can be followed by the preposition *de* :

Ses vaisseaux apportent les richesses de tous les pays.

And when the substantive they belong to has an adjective attached to it :

Ses bâtimens réguliers plaisent au premier coup d'œil.

3. When they are in the genitive or dative, or preceded by any preposition :

J'admire la grandeur de ses rues.

On every other occasion the genitive pronoun *en*, and the article before the noun, must be used :

Le séjour en est agréable.

J'en admire les riches magasins.

La situation en est belle.

Les places m'en paroissent superbes.

Italian.—The same use is made of the personal genitive pronoun :

Il soggiorno n'è dilettevole. Ne ammiro i ricchi magazzini.

German.—It is common to use the demonstrative pronouns for inanimate objects :

Der menschliche Körper und dessen Verrichtungen.

Whenever there is no noun in the sentence before which the possessive pronoun can be used, the demonstrative pronouns, *Deffen*, *Deren*, must be used, when the verb governs the genitive :

Sind Sie Geldes benöthigt? Ja ich bin dessen benöthigt.

These pronouns are sometimes used instead of the possessive to avoid confusion :

Cicero ließ die Mitverschworenen des Catalina in dessen Hause ergreifen.

Seinem might have referred to Cicero's house.

English and French.—This advantage is not possessed; words must be introduced to explain the meaning :

Cicero caused the associates of Cataline to be arrested in the house of the latter.

Italian.—*Di lui*, *di loro*, are sometimes used instead of the possessive pronouns, and are often preferred to make the sense clearer; but they are never used in reference to the nominative of the

sentence. They are placed between the article and noun. *Loro* is sometimes used without *di* :

Conosco il maestro ed il di lui scolare.

Il maestro e il suo scolare sono partiti.

To remove ambiguity in a phrase, words must be introduced :

*Pietro incontrò per via il mio figlio e sel' condusse a casa,
or gliel condusse a casa,*

according to whichever house is meant.

English.—Possessive pronouns agree with *the owner*, not the possession :

His mother.

German.—They are of the same gender as the owner, but declined with the noun following :

Seine Mutter.

Ihre Mutter.

French and Italian.—They agree with the possession, not the owner :

Sa mère.

La sua madre.

English.—They are not repeated before every noun.

German.—As a general rule, pronouns are never repeated oftener than required. They must be repeated when the gender or number is different. However, masculine and neuter do not require two persons.

French and Italian.—They must always be repeated.

English.—The possessive pronouns are omitted in speaking to relatives :

Mother, I am here.

German and French.—The pronoun is required :

Hier bin ich, meine Mutter.

Me voici, ma mère.

Italian.—The article is always omitted. The pronoun if used is generally placed after the noun :

Amico, or Amico mio.

French.—The pronoun follows *Monsieur* :

Monsieur votre frère.

German and Italian.—It precedes *Signore, Frau Herr, &c.* :

Ihr Herr Bruder.

Il vostro Signor fratello.

Italian.—Before the words *dovere* or *colpa*, the pronoun has no article :

E mio dovere.

English and French.—The possessive pronoun is used in the expression :

It is my turn.

C'est mon tour.

German and Italian.—The personal pronoun, as :
Die Reihe ist an mir. Tocc' a me. Sta a me a fare.

English.—*Own* is used with the possessive pronouns only, both singular and plural :

Your own pleasure.

My own son.

Self is used with possessive pronouns, but not with the third person, unless *own* is inserted :

Myself.

His own self.

German and French.—*Selbst* and *même* are not used with possessive pronouns. *Eigen, propre, stesso, or medesimo*, are used with possessive pronouns :

Ich habe es von meinem eigene Augen gesehen.

Le l'ai vu de mes propres yeux.

L'ho veduto coi miei medesimi occhj.

L'ho veduto cogli occhj miei stessi.

*On the Particle One, Man, On, Si, or Uno.**English.*—*One says.* *People say.**It is reported, or said.**German.*—*Man* always singular :*Man* sagt.

To avoid the repetition of *man* in a sentence, *ciner* is sometimes used.

French.—*On*, always singular. After *et*, *si*, and *ou*, and after *que*, when preceding a *c* or *q*, except when *le* or *les* follows, *l'on* is used :

*Ce que l'on veut.**Si l'on veut.*

Italian.—*Si dice*, or *si dicono*, the number agreeing with the regimen, the particle is sometimes omitted, and the plural verb only used :

*Si dice una cosa.**Si dicono molte cose.**Dicono che avremo la guerra.*

The negation, and all pronouns except *loro*, precede the particle *si* :

*Non gli si dice.**Non si dice loro.*

Essere is the only auxiliary used with the particle. *Si* may be suppressed, and *stato*, agreeing with the regimen, added :

*Si è detto.**Mi è stato detto.**Mi è stata pagata una gran somma.*

The pronouns forming the object are not expressed :

*On le voit, Si vede.**On les voit, Si vedono;*

except *ne*, which is compounded with *si*, as *sene parla* ; but *on m'en parle* must be rendered *mene sara parlato*.

If the verb is not followed by a regimen, but the pronoun is the object, a passive turn may be given to the sentence :

Sono aspettato ;

or the verb in the plural without the particle *si* :

Mi aspettano.

If a regimen follows, this construction cannot take place :

Mi si paga del danaro.

The passive turn must be used when a conjunctive pronoun, in the accusative, precedes *en* :

On l'en loue.

Ne sei lodato.

The verb *venire* is employed with elegance instead of *essere* :

Me ne viene scritto, or Me n'è scritto ;

but not in compound tenses.

Uno is employed instead of *si*, with reflected verbs, and when the particle is used in a vague sense :

Uno si pente d'aver peccato.

Se uno è troppo circospetto.

Avere is used as an auxiliary with *uno*. It may be used with *si* when no participle follows :

Quando si ha pane da mangiare si ha anche l'animo tranquillo.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

French and Italian.—These pronouns must be repeated before every noun :

Je parle à cette femme et à cette fille.

German.—They need not be repeated unless the gender or number is different.

English.—They are not repeated unless the number is different :

Speak to that man and woman.

German and French.—*Dieser* and *ce* are used without distinction of nearness or distance.

German.— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Der—hier, Jener,} \\ \text{Dieser—hier, Der—da,} \end{array} \right\}$ are used when a
French. — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ce—ci, Ce—là,} \end{array} \right\}$
 distinction is required :

Die Frau da ist schön.

Cette fille là est belle.

German.— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dieses, Dieß,} \\ \text{Jenes, Das,} \end{array} \right\}$ are used for objects not
French. — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ceci, Celà,} \end{array} \right\}$ named :
Italian. — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Questi, Ciò,} \end{array} \right\}$

Denken an das was folgen kann.

Prenez ceci.

Pensate à ciò che può seguire.

German.—*Der, Die, Das,* are used in familiar discourse instead of *Dieser, Diese, Dieses* :

Das Kind ist artig.

When joined to a noun they are only used in the

nominative and accusative; *absolutely*, they are used in the other cases also. They are declined like the article, except in the genitive and the dative of the plural:

	M.	F.	N.	Pl.
N.	Der.	Die.	Das.	Die.
G.	Deffen.	Deren.	Deffen.	Derer.
D.	Dem.	Der.	Dem.	Denen.
Acc.	Den.	Die.	Das.	Die.

Derer is the genitive plural of the demonstrative, Deren of the relative pronouns. Das, Dieß, are sometimes used indeclinably:

Das ist die Person welche ich zu kennen wünschte.

Der, joined to eben, is equivalent to Der Selbe:

Eben der Junge.

Derjenige, &c. are used before nouns and verbs, but are always followed by a relative pronoun. Der, Die, Das, are used as well before a relative as when no relative follows. The demonstrative is often omitted before the relative pronoun:

Was ich gehört habe.

French.—*Ce, ces*, are used before nouns and adjectives; *celui, celle, ceux*, before verbs and prepositions:

Ce livre et celui de votre sœur.

German.—It is most correct to repeat the substantive, but it is usual to omit it:

Dieses Buch und das Ihres Bruders.

French.—*Celui, &c.* are followed by *de* before a noun or pronoun, and by a relative pronoun before a verb,—they are used for persons and things. When

used as the nominative of a sentence, they must never be separated from the relative which follows them, though, for that purpose, the sentence may require turning :

Celui qui encourage la paresse est méprisable ;

unless *là* be added :

Ceux là ne sont pas heureux qui paraissent l'être.

German and Italian.—The demonstrative pronoun may be separated from the relative :

Derjenige ist verachtungswürdig der zu Trägheit aufmuntert.
Colui dopo il mattin che viaggiava.

English.—The personal and relative pronouns are often divided :

He is contemptible who encourages idleness.

Italian.—*Questo*, &c. are used for near objects ; *quello*, for distant ; *cotesto*, for those near to the person addressed. *Questi*, *quegli*, *cotesti*, singular, are only used in the nominative and for persons :

Questi è il mio signore.

Questo, *quello*, *colui*, &c. in all cases, and for persons and things :

Il padre di questo, or di colui.

Questa, *quella*, are used in all cases, but mostly adjectively :

Questa donna.

Costui, *costoro*, *colui*, *coloro*, are used in all cases for persons, but generally imply a degree of contempt.

French.— *Celui* is sometimes omitted before *qui*, as :

Qui veut trop se faire craindre, se fait rarement aimer.

Italian.— *Chi* is used alone when there is no antecedent :

Chi studia diventerà dotto.

French.— *Ce qui*, *ce que*, &c. can never be used before plural nouns, and relate only to things :

Ce qui est un talent.

Talens qui sont.

Ce must be repeated in the second part of the sentence when *ce qui*, or *ce que*, commence the phrase, except before an adjective :

Ce qui rend les hommes misérables c'est la paresse.

Ce que vous dites est vrai.

Ce, joined to the verb *être*, always requires the singular number, except when followed by the third person plural :

C'est moi.

C'est nous.

Ce sont eux.

Ce furent vos ancêtres qui, &c.

Ce is often used instead of *il*, or *elle*, for a person or thing mentioned before, and must always be used before a noun preceded by an article or the numeral *un* :

C'est un des plus beaux génies de l'antiquité.

Ce sont là les marques, &c.

English, German, Italian.— Demonstrative pronouns may be joined to the possessive :

In that discourse of yours, or This your discourse.

Dieses Ihr Buch.

In questo vostro discorso.

German.—When connected with a preposition, *hier* is used instead of the substantive pronoun *Dieses*, and the preposition is joined to it :

Hieran bin ich unschuldig. *Hievon* weiß ich nichts.

Da (or *Dar* before a vowel) is compounded with prepositions in the signification of the personal pronouns :

Ich weiß davon nichts ;

and as a substantive demonstrative pronoun :

Davon will ich essen.

But not with relation to another idea :

Ich werde nichts von dem essen was Du bringst (not *davon*).

Selbe is joined to the demonstrative pronouns to give more emphasis :

Er ist derselbe den ich schon gesehen habe.

Der Selbe is sometimes used to avoid the repetition of the personal pronoun :

Sobald die Mutter ihre Tochter sah fragte sie dieselbe (instead of *sie, sie*).

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

English.	German.			French.	Italian.
	S.	Pl.	Pl.		
Who. That.	M. F. N.	Der, Die, Das.	Welcher, Welche, Welches.	Qui.	Che. Il quale.
Of whom. Whose.	M. & N. F. & Pl.	Deren, &c.	Welches, &c.	De qui. Dont.	Di cui. Del quale, onde.
To whom.		Dem,	Welchem, &c.	A qui.	A Cui. Al quale, alla quale.
Whom.		Den, &c.	Welchen, &c.	Que.	Che. Cui. Il quale. La quale.
Which or that.		Der, &c.	Welcher, &c.	Qui lequel, laquelle.	
Of which.		Das, &c.	Welches, &c.	Dont duquel, de laquelle.	The same as above.
To which.		Dem.	Welchem, &c.	Auquel, à laquelle.	
Which.		Den, &c.	Welchen, &c.	Lequel, laquelle, que.	
He who, } whoever.		Wer.	Derjenige, &c.	Celui qui. Celle qui.	Chi. Colui-che. Questi.
She who, }				Quel (declinable).	Quale (governs the subjunctive).
That.		Das.	Dasjenige. Das.	Ce qui. Ce que.	Il che, or La qual cosa. Per lo chè.
Which or that.		Wovon.	Wovon. Worauf, &c.	De quel. Ce dont.	Del che. Della qual cosa.
Of which or that.		Wozu.	Wozu. Woran, &c.	A quel.	Al che. Alla qual cosa.
To which.		Wit dem was.		De ce que.	Per chè, or perciò chè.
With what or that.		In das was.		A ce que.	A quel che.
As to which, what.		Wie.			

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

English.—The relative is sometimes understood, and not expressed :

The man I saw yesterday. The letters you wrote, &c.

German.—It must always be expressed, but need not be repeated before every verb in a sentence :

Ein Freund der mich liebt und hochschätzt.

French and Italian.—It must never be omitted, and is required before every verb.

English.—*Who, whose, &c.* are used for persons only ; *which, &c.* for things ; *that*, both for persons and things.

German.—The pronouns agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they relate, but their cases are governed by the verbs or prepositions that occur in the sentence. *Der* and its declensions are most used in conversation and in relation to personal pronouns :

Ich, der ich immer geneigt war, &c.

Welcher is used in preference when the indefinite article precedes the noun it relates to :

Ein Geschlecht welches wandeln wird mit der sonne.

Da and *Wo*, compounded with prepositions, may be used instead of the relative pronouns, with respect to things, but mostly when no noun has been expressed :

Du Sage davon (or wovon) ich euch gesagt trabe.

Ich weiß woran Du denkst.

English.—The adverbs *where* and *whatever* are used in the same manner, but not in relation to persons :

Whereof he knows nothing.

German.—*Selbst* may be joined to the relatives, *Der, Die, &c.* *Wer*, as a relative, always begins the sentence :

Wer auf dem Wege der Tugend wandelt, ist glücklich.

It is never used after an antecedent or before a noun. *Was* may either be placed after an antecedent or begin a sentence, but after a noun it cannot be used :

Was gerecht ist verdient Lob. Alles was ich gesagt habe.

Das Buch welches Sie mir geliehen haben.

Der, Die, &c. may refer to any substantive denoting an inanimate object, but not to a whole proposition :

Ich habe ihm öfters die Erklärung gegeben, {welche } ich jetzt wiederhole.
Die

Ich habe es öfters erklärt welches ich auch jetzt wiederhole, not das ich auch, &c.

neither can *der* be used relatively to an adjective unattached to a noun :

Sie ist ungeachtet ihres hohen Alters immer noch schön welches sie in jungerem Jahren im höheren Grade war, or Sie ist immer die schöne Frau {die } sie war.
welche

Es is sometimes found employed to avoid the repetition of *der*, but its use is antiquated. The genitive of *Welcher* is avoided by the use of *dessen, deren* :

Der Wein dessen und der Nahrung deren ich bedarf.

French.—*Qui* is used in the nominative for persons and things ; as a regimen, only for persons ; *lequel, &c.* must be employed, in the nominative, instead of *qui*, if the antecedent is separated from it by another substantive to which it might refer. *Dont* is employed for

persons and things, except when a preposition precedes the antecedent, when *de qui* is used for persons, *duquel*, &c. for animals and things, and they are placed after the noun governed by the preposition. *Duquel* may also be used in relation to persons :

C'est un homme à la discrétion de qui je n'ose me fier.

Le ciel, sans le secours duquel nous ne pouvons réussir.

A qui is used for persons, *auquel*, &c. only for animals and things. *Que* relates to both persons and things. *Lequel* is only used when the use of *qui*, or *que*, would occasion ambiguity. *Lequel*, &c. are used after prepositions with reference to animals and things. *Où*, *d'où*, *par où*, with reference to inanimate objects only, may be used instead of *lequel*, the preposition, if the verb denote either motion or rest :

Évitez les fautes où je suis tombé, or dans lesquelles je suis tombé.

Quoi is only used after prepositions, and in reference to a vague and indefinite subject, or to a whole sentence.

Italian.—*Che* and *il quale* are used indifferently ; the latter is generally used after prepositions, in relation to persons. After *persona*, used for a masculine noun, *che* is employed, to avoid the harsh sound of *il quale*. *Di cui* is employed for persons and inanimate objects ; it is placed between the article and noun ; when it is the subject of the verb the preposition is often omitted :

I cui fratelli, or I di cui fratelli,

Della quale is used in preference, when it makes the sense clearer :

La bontà del signore della quale proviamo ogni dì gli effetti.

Onde is sometimes used for *del quale*, &c. singular and plural. *Chi* is used sometimes instead of *in cui*, *nel quale*, *col quale*, &c. *In cui*, and *nel quale*, are used for condition and time; *dove*, only for place. *Cui* is mostly used for persons; *il quale*, as much for persons as things. *Quel che* is only used as a demonstrative pronoun; *il che*, or *la qual cosa*, are the relatives :

Quel che si dice è vero.

La mia malattia m'impedisce d'uscire il che m'incomodo molto.

De ce que is sometimes rendered by *se*. *Chi* and *che* govern the subjunctive, when preceded by a negation, or in a sense of doubt, surprise, or interrogation. *Chi* cannot be used for *celui qui* after an antecedent :

Cet homme est celui qui m'a trompé.

Questi è l'uomo che m'ha ingannato.

Chi studia diventerà dotto.

Celui qui étudie deviendra savant.

Che is never used before the third persons of the imperative as in French :

Esca.

Qu'il sorte.

Al che is used in relation to a whole sentence :

Al che risposi.

A cui, or *al quale*, in relation to a single word :

La cosa a cui penso.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
1. Who.	Wer.	Qui.	Chi.
Of whom. Whose.	Wessen.	Qui est ce qui.	Di chi.
To whom.	Wem.	De qui.	A chi.
Whom.	Wen.	A qui.	Chi.
2. Which.	Welche.	Lequel.	Quale.
Of which.	Welcher.	Laquelle.	Del quale.
To which.	Welches.	Duquel. De laquelle, &c.	Al quale.
Which.	Welchen.	Auquel. A laquelle, &c.	Quale.
3. What, or which.	Welche.	Lequel. Laquelle. Lesquels.	Che. Quale.
Of what.	Was.	Quel, que, or Qu'est ce que.	Di che.
To what.	Was für.	De quel. De quoi.	A che.
What.	Was für.	A quel. A quoi.	Che.
How, or what.	Was für.	Quel. Que, or Qu'est ce que.	Che. Per ché.
What.	Was.	Que.	Che, or Che cosa.
		Quoi.	

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

English.— *Who* is used indefinitely, and *which* definitely, for persons :

Who will go ?

Which of you will go ?

German.— Verbs and prepositions determine the cases of the pronouns.

1. *Who*, *Wer*, *qui*, and *chi*, are only used for persons, both singular and plural :

Who are these strangers ?

Wer sind diese Fremden ?

Qui sont ces étrangers ?

Chi sono quegli stranieri ?

2. *Which*, *Welcher* (declinable), *Welches* (indeclinable), *lequel* (declinable), and *quale*, are used both for persons and things, and mark a distinction between several objects :

Which do you prefer ?

Welchem von beiden geben Sie den Vorzug ?

Lequel voulez-vous ?

Quale dei due amate meglio ?

3. *Which* or *what*, *Welcher* or *Was* für ein, *quel*, *che* or *quale*, are used before nouns, to inquire the name or qualities of persons and things :

Which way must I go ?

Welchen Weg muß ich einschlagen ?

Quel homme est ce ?

Che uomo è questo ?

Qual bisogno avete ?

4. *What*, meaning *what thing*, *Was*, *Was* für ein, *que*, or *qu'est ce que*, in the nominative or accusative, without prepositions; *quoi*, in the genitive or dative, and after prepositions, *che*, or *che cosa* :

What is that ?

Was ist das ?

Que faites vous ?

Che cosa fate ?

A quoi s'occupe-t-on ?

Bovon reden Sie ?

Di che parlate ?

French.— *Que* governs the preposition *de* before a noun or adjective, and *quoi* requires it before an adjective :

Que de choses a-t-on vus? Quoi! de plus agréable?

Italian.— *Quale* inquires of the quality, *che* of the noun itself. *Che* is most used immediately before nouns, *quale* when separated. *Cui* is sometimes used for persons, but only in the singular :

A cui tocca a far le carte?

French.— When a comparison is between two, or several persons or things, *whose* is rendered by *quel est celui*, or *celle dont* :

Vous avez eu deux maîtres à danser: quel est celui dont les leçons vous ont fait le plus de bien?

English, German, French, Italian.— These pronouns are also used absolutely without interrogation, but have no reference to an antecedent :

I will tell you who has done it. I know which you wish for.

Ich weiß noch nicht welchen ich nehmen werde.

Je sais bien lequel je choisirai.

Dio sa qual sarà la mia sorte.

French.— The article and relative pronoun are sometimes preferably used :

Je sais la part que vous prenez à ma fortune.

English, German, French, Italian.— These pronouns are also used in exclamation and admiration :

What pleasure!

Welches Vergnügen.

Oh quel plaisir!

Ah che piacere.

INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

Indeterminate Pronouns are of four kinds: *Quantity, Quality, Generality, and Diversity.*

QUANTITY.

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
Several, Many.	{ Viele, Mehrere, Verschiedene.	Plusieurs.	{ Molti, Molte, Parecchi, Parecchie, Assai (<i>substantively</i>).
Many a one.	{ Mancher (<i>declinable</i>).	Plusieurs, Maint (<i>old French</i>).	{ Parecchi, } (<i>declinable</i>). Molti.
All three, &c.	Alle drei, &c.	Tous les trois, &c.	Tutti tre, Tutti e tre.
The one.	Der Eine.	L'un.	L' uno, Colui che.
Neither.	{ Keiner von Beiden.	Ni l'un ni l'autre (<i>declinable</i>), and ne before a verb.	Nè l' uno nè l'altro (<i>declinable</i>).
Either.	{ Einer von Beiden, Einer oder der Andere.	L'un ou l'autre, L'une ou l'autre.	L' uno o l'altro (<i>declinable</i>).

QUANTITY (*continued*).

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
Both (<i>sub.</i>)	Alle Beide.	L'un et l'autre.	{ L' uno e l' altro, Entrambi.
Both (<i>adj.</i>)	Beide.	Les deux.	{ Ambo, Ambé, &c. I due.
Both (<i>with pronouns</i>). {	Alle Beide,	Tous des deux.	Tutti a due, <i>or</i> e due,
Each other.	Alle zwei.	Tous deux.	Ambedue.
One another.	Einander.	L'un l'autre.	L' un l' altro.
Some — others.	Die Einen die Andern.	Les uns les autres.	Gli uni gli altri.
Of one another.	Einige — Andere.	Les uns — les autres.	{ Altri — altri, Gli uni — gli altri.
However,	Einiger von den Andern.	L'un de l'autre.	Altri.
Howsoever,	{ Wie So } — auch seyn mögen.	Quelque (<i>indeclinable</i>),	Per — che.
(<i>before an adjective</i>). {		with the subjunctive.	Quanto, { (<i>indeclinable</i>),
		Tout, with the indicative.	Per quanto, } with the subjunctive.

QUANTITY (continued).

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
Whatever. (before a noun).	Was für auch mögen, Was auch seyn mögen, Dergleichen.	Quelque (declinable), with the subjunctive.	Qualunque. Per quanto (declinable). Per—che, with the subjunc- tive.
Whatever. (before a verb).	The same as above, with the noun placed before the verb.	Quel—que (declinable), with the subjunctive.	Qualunque. Qual si sia. Quanto (declinable), and the subjunctive.
Whatever.	Was für eine Sache, and the subjunctive.	Quelque chose que, Quoi que, Que.	Qualsivoglia cosa.
Whatever.	Beförder er auch seyn möge.	Quelconque.	Qualunque.
Whatever.	Was es auch seyn möge.	Quoi que ce soit.	Qualunque cosa sia. Qualsisia.
Whatever, (All that).	Alles was.	Tout ce qui, or que.	Tutto ciò, or quel che, Quanto.
Nothing whatever.	Gar nichts.	Ne, before a verb, Rien du tout, or Quoi que ce soit, after it.	Niente. Nulla.

QUANTITY (continued).

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
Whoever, Whosoever.	Wer.	Quiconque.	Chiunque.
Whomever, Whomsoever.	Wem.	Qui que ce soit, <i>and the next verb in the subjunctive.</i>	Chicchessia.
Whoever I, we, you, &c. may be.	Wer du auch seyst, &c.	Qui que je sois, &c.	Chiunque mi sia, &c.
Whoever he, they, &c.	Wer } Was } er auch sey.	Quel qu'il soit, &c.	Qualunque io sia.
Whatever it may be.	Was es auch sey.	Quel que ce soit. Quoi que ce soit.	Qualunque egli sia.
Any body.	Jedemand.	Ne—qui que ce soit.	Chiunque si sia.
Some body.	Ein. Jemand.	Quel qu'un (<i>indeclinable</i>).	Qualsivoglia cosa.
Some thing,	Etwas.	Quelque chose.	Qualsisia. Checchessia.
Any thing.	Nichts.		Nessuno. Veruno.
			Qualcuno. Qualcheduno.
			Qualche cosa. Alcuna cosa.
			Nulla (<i>interrogatively</i>).

QUANTITY (*continued*).

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
Some (<i>adj.</i>)	Einige. Einige.	Quelque.	Qualche (<i>singular</i>). Alquanti (<i>plural</i>).
Some (<i>sub.</i>)	Einige.	Quelques uns unes.	Alcuno (<i>declinable</i>).
Any (<i>sub.</i>)	Einiger. Einige.	Quelqu'un une.	Tali Alcuni. Qualcuno, Qualcheduno, Alcuno.

QUALITY.

Such a. {	Sothet, Dieſeg.	Tel, Telle.	Tale (<i>declinable</i>).
Such.	Wie—ſo.	Tel—Tel.	Quale—Tale.
Such as.	So—wie.	Tel que.	Tal quale (<i>declinable</i>), or Come Altrettale. Quale.
Such as, or He—who.	Der ſelbe, Der.	Tel qui.	Tale che, or quale.
Such an one.	Ein ſolcher.	Un Tel, Une Telle.	Un tale.

GENERALITY.

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
Every body.	Seberman.	Tout le monde.	Ognuno, Tutti.
Every thing.	Alles.	Tout.	Tutto. Ogni cosa.
Every (<i>adj.</i>)	Seber Sebmeyer.	Tout, Toute.	Ogni, Ciascun, Qualunque.
Each one,	Einjeder, Jeder,	} Chacun.	} Ciascuno, Ognuno.
Every one.	Seberman.		
Each.	Seber.	Chaque.	Ogni, Ciascun, Ciascheduno.
No one.	Keiner. Nicht Einer.	Pas un } <i>with ne.</i>	{ Alcuno, Veruno, Nessuno, Nulla.
None. Not one.	Kein Eingiger.	Personne } — ne.	
No body. No one.	Niemand.	Pas un }	{ Niuno, Nessuno. } <i>declinable.</i> Veruno, Nullo. }
Any body, or	Semand,	Personne, <i>interrogatively,</i>	
Any one.	Ergend Semand, or Einer.	<i>or without the negation.</i>	<i>The same.</i>
Any thing.	Etwas. Esgend Etwas.	{ Rien.	{ Niente, Qualunque cosa.
Nothing.	Nichts.		
No (<i>adj.</i>)	Kein.	Nul and Aucun (<i>declinable</i>).	Nessun, Verun (<i>declinable</i>).

English and German.—The indefinite pronouns need not be repeated before every noun :

Er hat für seine Frau alle erdenkliche Liebe und Achtung.

French.—They must be repeated :

Il a pour sa femme toute l'affection et toute la considération imaginable.

Italian.—Not repeated unless the article is used a second time. After *con*, *tutto* is sometimes used adverbially and indeclinably, and then is not repeated :

I Sanesi con tutta l' onta e la vergogna e danno ricevuto dei Fiorentini.

German, French, Italian.—These pronouns, when not joined to nouns, must agree with those to which they refer :

Keine von beiden ist meine Schwester.

Il le pria de la part de toutes.

Tutte se ne andarono.

QUANTITY.

German.—The adverbs of quantity, *Vielen*, *Wenigen*, *Manchem*, are indeclinable. *Vieler*, *Weniger*, *Mehrere*, signify *many sorts of*, *few kinds of*, *several*. They are declined when used alone, before adjectives, and when in the dative case :

Er hat viele.

Er hat schöne Lämmer.

Er theilte seine Kenntnisse wenigen mit.

They are only declined before nouns when they denote numbers :

Es waren viele Gerichte auf dem Tische.

French.—*Quiconque* takes no plural, and is only used of persons. *Celle* is used in preference when referring to females :

Celle de vous qui sera aimable et douce recevra un récompense.

Quelconque must follow the noun, and is generally preceded by a negative :

Il ne veut se soumettre à aucune autorité quelconque.

Italian.—*Chiunque* is only used for persons, and is always singular. *Qualunque* is mostly joined to a noun, and is used for things, seldom for persons :

Di qualsisia persona. Di qualunque cosa.

It is indeclinable :

Prestatemi due libri qualunque.

French.—*Qui—que* is only applied to persons. *Quoi—que* to things. *Quel—que* to both persons and things.

German.—*Einige* relates to things of the same species ; to it may be asked, *which ?* *Etliche* is used only in the plural and for a certain number of things, and for an indefinite part of a greater number ; to it may be asked, *how many ?*

Italian.—When no distinction is required, *some of my friends* is rendered by *alcuni miei amici*. *Quali*, repeated, means *alcuni*. *Chi* sometimes is used for *alcuni*, but rarely in the plural :

Non era chi sapesse.

Qualche and *ogni* are only used in the singular :

Qualche nuova.

Alcuni and *tutti* before plural nouns :

Alcune nuove. Ogni giorno.

Alquanto, singular, means *a few*. *Alquanti*, *some*, or *many* :

Tutti i giorni.

Tutto has no article after *di* or *con* :

Con tutta dolcezza.

French.—*Tout*, used as an adverb, is not declinable, except before a feminine adjective beginning with a consonant :

Elle est toute changée. Elle est tout étonnée.

After a possessive pronoun or article, instead of *plusieur différent* is used.

Italian.—The article follows *tutti e trè*, &c. :

Tutti e sei le sorelle.

<i>English</i> .— <i>Both</i> ,	} require the verb plural.
<i>German</i> .— <i>Beide</i> ,	
<i>French</i> .— <i>L'un et l'autre</i> ,	

Beides (*neuter*) is used in the singular.

Italian.—*L' uno e l' altro* is generally employed with a singular verb :

Subito sorse l' uno e l' altro eremita.

<i>English</i> .— <i>Neither</i> ,	} require the verb in the singular :
<i>German</i> .— <i>Keiner von Beiden</i> ,	
<i>Italian</i> .— <i>Nè l' uno nè l' altro</i> ,	

Neither has done his duty.

Keiner von Beiden ist meiner Vater.

Nè l' uno nè l' altro ha fatto il suo dovere.

French.—The verb in the plural :

Ni l'un ni l'autre n'ont fait leur devoir.

If the action applies only to a single object, the verb must be singular ;

Ni l'un ni l'autre n'est mon père.

The verb is always plural if it precedes this pronoun :

Ils ne sont morts ni l'un ni l'autre.

GENERALITY.

German.—*Al* takes the *e* at the end when it follows the noun :

Was willst Du mit den Büchern Al.

Alles, in an indefinite sense, may have a singular verb :

So alles liebt, &c.

Alle is always used in the singular when it expresses a quantity :

Alle Wein.

Alles Volk.

Before an article or pronoun the ending is dropped :

Al dieses Volk.

Er weiß von all dem nichts.

French.—*Tout* is not followed by an article in the singular, except before *monde* :

Tout le monde.

Tout homme.

Tout (*sub.*) is placed before the participle, except it is preceded by a preposition :

Il a tout perdu.

Il a pensé à tout.

It has no article, except in a restricted sense :

Je prendrai le tout.

Italian.—*Tutto* (*sub.*) is used with or without an article :

Ha tutto perduto. Iddio tutto, or il tutto vede.

Ogni is used before cardinal numbers :

Ogni sei anni.

Tutti, before all other plural nouns. The article may either precede or follow *tutto* in a collective sense :

Tutto il popolo. Il popolo tutto.

French.—*Personne*, being masculine as a pronoun, the adjective relating to it must be of the same gender :

Personne n'est aussi heureux qu'elle.

Used without a negative, or interrogatively, *personne* means *any body*.

Italian.—*Alcuno* is only used for *any*, or *any one*, when it is the object of a verb ; as a subject, it means *some*, or *some one*. *Nessuno*, *veruno*, *niuno*, *nullo*, are placed before the verb in affirmative sentences, and after it when there is a negation :

Niuno mi chiama. Non v'è nessuno.

Nullo l'avria raffigurato.

In interrogative sentences, or when following *non*, *se*, *più*, or *senza*, they signify *any body*, or *any* :

Più di nessun altro. Senza verun dubbio.

Non vi era nessuno.

Nullo is most used as an adjective in the sense of *vano* :

Ogni ajuto fu nullo.

Niente, *nulla*, follow the same rule as *nessuno*, &c. :

Tu niente fai di buono. Non vi dico nulla.

They mean *something*, or *a little*, used interrogatively, or after *se* or *non* :

A cui se nulla manca, è il nome regio.

French.—*Nul* has no plural; *aucun* is seldom used with plural nouns;—they are accompanied by the negation. In interrogative sentences, or when doubt and exclusion are expressed, *aucun* is used without a negation :

Le plus beau morceau d'éloquence qu'il y ait en aucune langue.

Rien requires the preposition *de* before an adjective or participle; and if there is no verb, the negation is not expressed :

Rien de beau que le vrai.

Italian.—It can be rendered by *cosa* :

Non v' è cosa peggiore.

QUALITY.

German.—*Solch* is not declined before the article, but it is declined when it follows it :

Solch eine Blume.

Eine solche Blume.

So *Einer* is used by way of contempt, for *such an one* :

Mr. Such an one.

Miss Such an one, &c.

Der und der Herr.

Die und die Jungfer.

Monsieur un tel.

Madame une telle.

Il Signor tale.

La Signora tale.

Italian.—*Tel* (*adjective*) may be expressed by *così fatto*, or *si fatto*.

DIVERSITY.

Italian.—*Autrui*, *altrui*, cannot be used in the nominative. *Altri* is used in all cases with the plural ; in the singular only nominative. *Altrui* is sometimes used in the genitive without *di*, and is placed between the article and noun.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

English.—There are two principal auxiliary verbs—*to have* and *to be* ; and seven verbs occasionally used as auxiliaries—*do*, *can*, *may*, *shall*, *will*, *must*, and *let*.

German.—There are three principal ones—*haben*, *seyn*, *Werden* ; and seven occasional ones—*Können*, *Mögen*, *Sollen*, *Wollen*, *Müssen*, *Lassen*, *Dürfen*.

French.— } There are two auxiliaries { *Avoir*, *être*,
Italian.— } *Avere*, *essere*.

Italian.—*Stare* and *venire* are sometimes employed instead of *essere*.

English.—*Do* and *did* are used to give greater emphasis to the present and past tenses :

I do go. *I did go.*

Also to prevent the repetition of another verb :

You like reading, and so do I.

German.—To give emphasis, particles are added to the present and past tenses :

Ich spreche ja.

English and German.—*Can*, *Können*, declare the

power. *Must*, *Müssen*, denote necessity. *Let*, *lassen*, permission, praying, exhorting, commanding. *May*, *Mögen*, are employed for permission and likelihood. *May* is also used instead of *can* for power; *Mögen* never for *Können*. *Will* is used for voluntary *determination*; also in the first persons for promise or menace, and in the second and third persons for future time. *Wollen* is used for the *will* in general. *Werden* only for future time. *Shall* is employed in the second and third persons for necessity or promise, and in the first person for future time. *Sollen** denotes necessity arising from propriety, and signifies *ought*; it is never used for future time. *Dürfen* in some measure answers to the English *may*; and used negatively, it means, *to dare, to venture*.

German.—As an auxiliary before another verb, *Können* answers to the English *to be able*:

I cannot see.

Ich kann nicht sehen.

Vermögen is employed in preference when mere physical power is alluded to:

I could not.

Ich vermochte nicht.

English.—*Can* is restricted to physical or real power. *May* employed for a possibility contingent on circumstances:

You may come again to-morrow.

Also in asking permission:

May I ask you?

German.—*Können* is used for capability of action:

Sie können Morgen wieder kommen.

* *Sollen* is sometimes used in the sense of *Beheuten*:

Was soll der Put?

Dürfen, for asking leave :

Darf ich Sie fragen?

English and German.—*May*, *Mögen*, are used in the present tense to express a liberty of acting, depending on the will of the speaker or person addressed :

You may read the letter. Du magst den Brief lesen.

May, *Dürfen*, are used when it depends on the will of another :

I may do this. Ich darf es thun.

Optatively in the present of the subjunctive :

May the day soon come! Möge der Tag bald kommen.

As a bare possibility in the past tense of the indicative :

He might be about sixty.

Er mochte ohngefähr sechzig Jahr alt seyn.

He might come home.

Er mochte zu Hause kommen.

German.—*Müssen*, *Sollen*, *Wollen*, are sometimes used without *Sehen*, when that is understood :

Ich muß ins Feld. Ich will in der weite Welt.

Sollen is used for *must* when the necessity depends on the will, or is grounded only on the testimony of others :

She must die.

Sterben soll sie.

They will have it that the king is ill.

Der König soll krank seyn.

Lassen is used in the sense of leave as a principal verb, but never in the sense of quitting a place :

Lassen Sie mich. Ich werde London verlassen.

English.—*May*, *can*, *shall*, and *will*, are essential

to the formation of the future, conditional, and subjunctive tenses of all verbs.

German.—*Werden* only is required in the conjugation of verbs; the future and conditional tenses are formed with it. As an auxiliary the participle is *Worden*; when used as a principal verb it is *Geworden*. *Worden* may be omitted in the perfect tense of the passive voice when the action, not time, is referred to :

Der Schlacht ist gewonnen.

Können, Dürfen, Lassen, Mögen, Müssen, Wollen, Sollen, cannot be used alone, but require another verb expressed, or understood, following. The gerund of *Vermögen* is employed instead of *Mögen*, and the gerund of the other verbs is never used.

English.—*Have*,
German.—*haben*,
French.—*Avoir*,
Italian.—*Avere*, } are used to conjugate their own compound tenses and those of all active verbs.

English.— } Also in the conjugation { *To be*,
French.— } of the verbs { *Etre*.

German.—In the conjugation of all reflexive verbs.

French.—*Avoir*, } are used in speaking of the age of
Italian.—*Avere*, } a person :

Elle a cinq ans.

Non ha settant' anni.

English.— } The verbs { *To be*, } are used in these
German.— } { *Seyn*, } expressions :

He is not seventy.

Sie ist fünf Jahr alt.

To Be, Seyn, Etre, Essere.

German and Italian.—The verb *to be* is used to conjugate itself :

Ich bin gewesen.

Sono stato.

English, French, Italian.—To conjugate passive verbs.

Italian.—*Venire* is sometimes substituted with elegance.

German.—Passive verbs are always conjugated with *Werben*.

French and Italian.—In conjugating all reflective verbs, *être* and *essere* are used.

French.—With active verbs used reflectively, and neuter verbs used passively ; also with the verbs *mourir*, *entrer*, *partir*, *aller*, *arriver*, *décéder*, *naitre*, &c.

Italian.—*Essere* is employed with all impersonal verbs :

E tonato, &c.

Whenever the particle *si* is used, the verb being then impersonal :

Si è detto.

With all neuter verbs used passively :

Mi sono sdegnato.

Also with the verbs *andare*, *partire*, *entrare*, *morire*, *perire*, *bisognare*, *guarire*, *scendere*, *marcire*, *mancare*, *svanire*, *sembrare*, &c. &c. Some verbs take either *avere* or *essere*, as *rimanere*, *correre*, *fuggire*, *dimorare*, &c. Active verbs used *reflectively* take both *avere* and *essere* :

Mi ho, or *Mi sono ferito*.

The auxiliary in the compound tenses of *potere*, *dovere*, *sapere*, and *volere*, should be what the following infinitive, if there is one, requires :

Non son potuto venire.

But custom allows the use of *avere* :

Non ho potuto venire.

English and German.—*To be* is used before words of dimension :

It is three feet high. *Es ist drei fuß hoch.*

French and Italian.—The verb *avoir* is employed :

Il a trois pieds de hauteur. *Ha tre piedi di altezza.*

English.—It is used with the words *hungry*, *dry*, *thirsty*, *hot*, *cold*, *in the wrong*, *in the right*, *in vain*, *ashamed*, *afraid*, &c.

German, French, Italian.—*Avoir* is used in those expressions :

Sie haben Recht. *Il a raison.* *Egli ha ragione.*

German.—Many of these expressions are turned impersonally :

Es hungert mich.

English.—Before an infinitive active *to be* is used :

I am to go, to pay, &c.

German.—*Werden*, *Sollen*, or *Müssen*, must be used, never *Seyn* :

Ich muß bezahlen. *Was soll ich thun?* *Ich werde gehen.*

Seyn is never used as a verb of movement, it always denotes rest.

English.—*To be* is used in speaking of the state of the weather, the health, &c.

German.—*Seyn* is used for the weather. *Sich Befinden* for the health.

French.—*Faire*,
Italian.—*Fare*, } for the weather. { *Se porter*, }
 { *Stare*, } for
 health.

German.—The auxiliaries *haben* or *Seyn* are not always expressed after a participle; and when several verbs and participles occur in the same sentence, the auxiliary is never repeated, but placed only at the end of the sentence.

Italian.—The auxiliary *essere* is sometimes omitted to give elegance to the phrase; *sometimes*, also, *avere* may be omitted:

<i>Possibile! che non lo sap- piate. E ferito l'avrebbe se non fosse uno che lo tenne per lo braccio.</i>	} instead of	<i>E egli possibile, &c. se non fosse stato uno che lo tenne per lo braccio.</i>
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English, German, Italian.—The same thing is done with respect to the simple auxiliary, but not to the participle:

Happy the man! *Glücklich! derjenige, &c.*
Heureux, celui qui, &c.

Italian.—*Avere*, followed by *da*, has often the signification of *dovere*:

Ho da far qualche cosa. *Je dois faire quelque chose.*

Ho da fare, without an object following, means *je suis occupé*.

French and Italian.—*Will*, *can*, and *shall*, when not the form of a tense, are translated by *vouloir*,

pouvoir, and *devoir*; when followed by a compound verb, the conditional of *avoir*, and the participle of *pouvoir*, &c. are used in speaking of a thing past :

Vous auriez du m'écrire.

In speaking of a thing not yet done, the conditional of *pouvoir*, &c. the infinitive of *avoir*, are used :

Vous pourriez avoir fini.

When not followed by a compound verb these verbs are used in the simple tenses which the sense requires :

Je pourrois y aller.

Potrei farlo se volessi.

VERBS.

English, German, French, Italian.—Verbs are either active, passive, neuter, impersonal, or reflected. There are also compound verbs, formed by the addition of a particle, or by an adverb, adjective, or preposition, &c. prefixed to the verb :

Misunderstand.

Dankſagen.

Prédire.

Proporre.

<i>English.</i> —	Active verbs are conjugated with the auxiliaries	{	<i>To have,</i>
<i>German.</i> —			<i>haben,</i>
<i>French.</i> —			<i>Avoir,</i>
<i>Italian.</i> —			<i>Avere.</i>
<i>English.</i> —	The passive verb is formed with the auxiliaries	{	<i>To be,</i>
<i>French.</i> —			<i>Etre,</i>
<i>Italian.</i> —			<i>Essere.</i>

German.—With *Werden*; and in the compound tenses, *Seyn worden*. Passive actions, when passed, may be expressed by *seyn*:

Ich bin schon bezahlt (already paid).

Ich werde jetzt bezahlt (paid at that moment).

In the construction of the passive voice,

English.—By,

German.—Von,

French.—*Par* more often than *de*,

Italian.—*Da* more often than *per*,

French.—*De* is used mostly after operations of the soul :

Il est aimé de tout le monde.

Par, after actions of the body or mind :

La souris est mangée par le chat.

The passive form is seldom admissible. When a sentence cannot be turned actively, an active appearance is given by lending a reflective form to the verb :

Le vin se vend trois francs la bouteille.

English and German.—The passive is used for things done by man ; the active for the operations of inanimate objects :

The coat is making.

The fire is burning.

Der Rock wird gemacht.

Das Feuer brennt.

Italian.—The passive form prevails in the construction of this language, and the verb *essere* is used in conjugating a great number of verbs :

Questa casa è costata cento mila scudi.

English.—Neuter verbs are conjugated with *to be* when an immediate state of *rest* is implied ; but those that express *motion*, or the continuance of a state, with *to have* :

He has died.

I have followed.

German.—Those which express physical action, a continued state of rest or motion, or the completion

of an action or state, require *haben*. *Seyn* is used when a change of place or falling into a state is denoted :

Ich bin gefolgt. Er ist gestorben.

Many take *haben* in one sense and *Seyn* in another :

Ich habe das Pferd geritten. Ich bin den ganzen Tag geritten.

French.—Most neuter verbs are conjugated with *avoir*. About fifty require *être*—as *venir, tomber, &c.* There are six hundred neuter verbs in all. All those considered to express an action take *avoir* ; when a state, *être* :

Il a monté l'escalier. Il est digne du rang où il est monté.

Italian.—There is no certain rule for neuter verbs ; some require *essere*, as *morire, bastare, costare, piacere, dimorare, perire, &c.* ; and some *avere*, as *dormire, ridere, gridare, &c.* ; some take either, as *correre, fuggire, &c.* ; but the passive being the predominating form in the language, *essere* is used with the greatest number. Some verbs are conjugated with *avere* when used actively, and with *essere* when used as neuter verbs :

Avendo io passato il ponte. Essendo io passato sul ponte.
E vivuto. Abbiamo vivuto giorni felici.

German.—Verbs of motion take *Seyn* when the place or manner of the action is referred to, and *haben* when the simple action is designated :

<i>Ausbrennen, Eilen,</i>	<i>Flattern,</i>	} when used actively, take <i>haben</i> .
<i>Ausdampfen, Frieren,</i>	<i>Plagen,</i>	
<i>Ausfchlagen, Folgen,</i>	<i>Reiten,</i>	
<i>Bekommen, Fortfahren,</i>	<i>Schlagen,</i>	
<i>Dringen, Fließen, Segeln,</i>		

Das Wasser ist gefroren. Es hat gefroren.

Impersonal verbs are those which do not admit a person as their nominative.

English.—The nominative is *it* or *there*, according as the regimen is singular or plural.

German.—*Es*, used with either a singular or plural.

French.—*Il* and the verb always singular.

Italian.—*Gli* or *eglino* (*scarcely ever expressed*), with the verb either singular or plural, according to the regimen :

There happen things every day.

Es liegen Bücher auf dem Tische.

Il arrive des choses.

Accade una cosa, or Accadono delle cose.

German.—The impersonal form is used to express the affections of the body :

Es hungert mich.

Es ist mir kalt.

Es ist mir wohl.

The particle *Es* is often placed before the verb, and the true subject placed after it :

Es hat mir Jemand gesagt.

When *Es* is omitted, the pronoun precedes the verb :

Mir beliebt.

English.—The impersonal verb, *there is*, or *there are*, *there was*, *there were*.

French.—*Il y a*, *il y a eu*, *y a-t-il* ? (always singular).

Italian.—*Vi*, or *ci è*, or *sono* ; *vi è*, or *sono stato* ; *ci é*, or *sono* (singular or plural). Sometimes *vi ha*, and sometimes, in the plural, *ci è* may be used :

V' è degli uomini.

German.—Es ist—sind. Es ist, or sind gewesen. Ist es ?
Es giebt. Es hat gegeben (always singular).

French.—*Y avoir* is employed for place, distance, time ; and after the adverbs, *combien*, &c. :

Il y a un jour que je ne l'ai vu.

Il y a une lieue d'ici à Londres.

Combien y a-t-il qu'elle est morte ?

Il y a un lit à votre service dans ma maison.

Italian.—*Ci è, ci sono*, are used for place and distance, and sometimes for *future* time. *Ci è*, or *ci ha* (always singular), after *quanto*, &c. *E* and *sono* for time, and *sometimes* also for place :

E un giorno che non l' ho veduto. *Quante miglia ci ha ?*

Ci è un letto a vostro comando in casa.

Quanto ci è di qui al primo giorno dell' anno ?

Ci sono nôve mesi.

When the time is quite passed, the phrase may be turned :

L' ho veduto un mese fa, or *Non l' ho veduto da un mese in qua.*

English.—*It is* is used for time and distance, or the phrase may be turned, as above :

It is a month since I saw him.

It is five miles from here to London.

I saw him a month ago.

I have not seen him for a month past.

There is, or *are*, for place, time, or distance :

There is a bed in my house at your service.

There is a time for all things.

German.—Es ist, or sind, used for time and distance :

Es sind viele Jahre, &c.

Es giebt for place :

Es giebt Leute welche sagen, &c. Gibt es frisches Wasser darin ?

English.—The verb is always singular when it is the nominative, although a plural noun or pronoun may follow :

It is six o'clock. It was they who spoke.

German.—The pronoun always singular ; the verb, plural before plural nouns, except the hours :

Es ist vier Uhr. Es sind blumen.

French.—*Il est* is used before the hours of the day : *Il est six heures.*

Also when an adjective follows without reference to an antecedent :

Il est difficile de plaire à tout le monde.

C'est is used when followed by a verb, noun, or pronoun (except before words having reference to *time*) :

C'est mon frère. C'est moi qui parlerai.

Il est temps de partir.

Ce sont, before plural nouns and pronouns only in the nominative :

Ce sont eux qui parlent. C'est à eux à parler.

Italian.—*E*, or *sono*, according to a following singular or plural :

E un ora. Sono le tre.

The use of *essere*, followed by *che*, is avoided by the pronoun being placed after the noun :

Parlerò io.

English.—*There is some. There was some, &c.*

French.—*Il y en a. Il y en avoit, &c.*

Italian.—*Vè n' è. Ve ne sono. Ve n' era, &c.*

Ce n' è. Ce ne sono. Ce n' era, &c.

German.—*Es giebt deren. Es gab deren, &c.*

French.—All expressions implying necessity, obligation, or want, may be rendered by the impersonal verb *falloir*; and when the subject of the verb is required to be expressed, either by the reflective pronoun preceding the impersonal verb, or by the conjunction *que* following it, with the next verb in the subjunctive mood:

Il nous faut consulter votre oncle.

Il faut que vous consultiez votre oncle.

Italian.—Before another verb, the impersonal *bisognare*, or *convenire*, is used.* Before a noun, *ci vuole* is employed (singular or plural, according to the regimen); and when a reflective pronoun would otherwise be necessary, *abbisognarsi*, agreeing with the regimen, or *avere bisogno*, is used, instead of an impersonal expression.

English and German.—Instead of an impersonal form, the verbs *must*, *Müssen*, *want*, *Brauchen*, &c. &c. are more frequently used with the necessary noun or pronoun as the nominative.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>We must have patience.</i> | <i>Il faut avoir patience.</i> |
| Man muß Geduld haben. | <i>Bisogna avere pazienza.</i> |
| 2. <i>I want money.</i> | <i>Il me faut un habit.</i> |
| Ich brauche Geld. | <i>Ho bisogno d' un abito.</i> |
| Ich muß Geld haben. | <i>Mi abbisogna un abito.</i> |
| 3. <i>Time is needful.</i> | <i>Il faut du temps.</i> |
| Es braucht Zeit. | <i>Ci vuole del tempo.</i> |
| Es gehöret Zeit dazu. | <i>Ci vogliono molte cose.</i> |
| 4. <i>Much is wanting.</i> | <i>Il s'en faut beaucoup.</i> |
| Es fehlet viel daran. | <i>Ve ne manca molto.</i> |
| | <i>Assai manca.</i> |

* The expressions *essere*, or *fare d' uopo*, or *mestieri*, may be used instead of *bisognare*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. <i>What must you have for your trouble?</i> | <i>Que vous faut il pour votre peine?</i> |
| Was bekommen Sie für Ihre Mühe? | Quanto ci vuole per la pena? |
| 6. <i>He asks more than he should.</i> | <i>Il demande plus qu'il ne lui faut.</i> |
| Er forbert mehr als ihm zukommt. | Domanda più che non si basta. |

German.—Many reflective verbs may occasionally take an impersonal turn :

Es ärgert mich, or Ich ärgere mich.

German, French, Italian.—Many impersonal verbs require a reflective pronoun :

Es traumt mir. Il me tarde. Mi dispiace.

German.—Some govern it in the dative, some in the accusative, and some either :

Es fehlt mir. Es reuet mich. Es hilft mir, or mich.

N.B. *German.*—*Es* is sometimes used with the passive verb :

Es wird gesagt.

But the indefinite pronoun, *Man*, with the active voice, is more commonly employed :

Man sagt.

English.—The impersonal passive form is the most common :

It is said.

It is reported.

French.—Only the indefinite pronoun used :

On dit.

Italian.—The indefinite pronoun is used with either the active or passive :

Si dice. Si è detto.

Or the plural verb alone :

Dicono.

REFLECTED VERBS.

Reflected verbs are conjugated with two pronouns of the same person, and express inward actions of the mind, or things that happen of themselves :

Der Wind anert sich. Je me réjouis. Mi rallegro.

English.—There are no exclusively reflected verbs ; but active verbs are used reciprocally, and are conjugated with *to have* :

I have hurt myself.

German.—Reflected verbs are conjugated with *haben*.

French and Italian.—With *être* and *essere*.

German, French, Italian.—There are verbs which can only be used as reflected ones :

Sich bedanken. Sich grämen, &c. S'enrhumer. Se défier. Ricordarsi, pentirsi, &c.

There are some verbs reflected in French, and not in Italian, as—

Se porter, se promener, se taire, s'asseoir, &c.

Several reflected in Italian and not in French :

Scordarsi, vergognarsi, &c.

Several in German which are not in French and Italian.

German.—In reflected verbs the pronoun is placed after all parts of the verb, except the infinitive and participle.

French and Italian.—It only follows the verb in imperative :

Ich würde mich lieben.

Je me réjouis.

Mi pento.

Sbrigatevi.

German.—A few reflected verbs require the conjunctive pronoun in the dative :

Ich getraue mir.

Active verbs, used reciprocally, may take *einander* instead of *sich* in the third person plural ; real reflected ones only *sich* :

Sie schlugen *sich*, or *Sie* schlugen *einander*.

COMPOUND VERBS.

German.—There are two kinds of compound verbs : those formed by the prefixing adverbs to the verb, which are most of them separable ; and those where nouns, or adjectives, or particles, are added to the verb, and which are inseparable.

INSEPARABLE.

German.—Those formed with the particle *Ent* signify deprivation or developement :

Entwickeln.

Entfärben.

Emp, into, only prefixed to verbs beginning with **f**:

Empfinden.

Er, acquisition, or upwards :

Erwachsen.

Erkaufen.

Ge enlarges the signification, and denotes frequency of action :

Geleiten.

Ver, destruction :

Verfallen.

English and German.—**Be**, **Be**, mark emphasis or extension over an object :

Belie.

To bespeak.

Belügen.

Besprechen.

German.—It is much more used than in English;

Befolgen.

Beleuchten;

and directs the action to a particular object :

Einen Brief beantworten.

English and German.—**Mis**, **Ver**, **Miß**, the contrary of the primitive :

Mistake.

Misconstrue.

Vertennen.

Mißbeuten.

German.—**Ver** is also used to strengthen the signification of the primitive, and sometimes corresponds with **Aus**:

Verbessern.

Vertreiben.

None of these particles have the accent, and none of them take the augment **Ge** before the participle, except **Miß**, when the verb has an active signification :

Gemißbraucht.

Ge, **zu**, **are**, in a few verbs, placed after **Miß**:

Mißgeartet,

Mißzubieten.

All neuter verbs are without the augment :

Missgüth, &c.

English and German.—*Be, Be,* serve to transform neuter into transitive verbs, and to form a verb from any part of speech :

<i>Rhyme.</i>	<i>Berhyme.</i>	<i>To beguile.</i>
<i>Reimen.</i>	<i>Bereimen.</i>	<i>Betrügen.</i>

German.—Combined with transitive verbs, it requires the preposition *Mit* before the case :

Blumen auf den Weg Streuen.
Den Weg mit Blumen bestreuen.

German.—Most verbs compounded with *hinter, Voll, Wider,* and most of these with nouns, or adjectives, are inseparable :

Vollenden. Hintergehen. Lieblosen. Frohlocken.

Compounds with *Durch, hinter, über, um,* are inseparable with a transitive signification (requiring the accusative), and then have the accent on the verb :

Er durchläuft das Buch.

They are separable when intransitive, and the accent on the prefixed word :

Er läuft durch die Stadt.

English, French, Italian.—Particles prefixed to verbs alter their signification. *Pre* denotes priority :

<i>Prefix.</i>	<i>Prédire.</i>	<i>Preporre.</i>
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Pro, before (in time or place), or *for* :

<i>Proportion.</i>	<i>Promettre.</i>	<i>Proporre.</i>
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In, privation and negation :

<i>Incapacitate.</i>	<i>Incommoder.</i>	<i>Incagliare.</i>
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It is turned into *ir* before an *r*, into *im* before *p*, *b*, *m* :

Improve.

Irradiate.

Imposer.

Imprecare.

Re, a repeated or backward action :

Relapse.

Remettre.

Richiamère.

Mis implies error :

Misapprehend.

Misconvenire.

French.—*Mé* implies error ; *més* changes the meaning from good to bad :

Méprendre.

Mésallier.

En or *em*, up or acquisition :

Enlever.

Emporter.

English.—*For*, commonly privation and negation :

Forget.

Forbid.

De, separation or privation, and also extends the signification :

Deduct.

Deform.

Un, from the Saxon } the contrary :
In, from the Latin }

Unbend.

Invalidate.

En, from the French, *upon*, but often used for *in* :

Engrave.

Enlighten.

Entrust.

En and *in* are also augmentative.

(*Un* is used before words originally English ; *in*, before those derived from other sources.)

Dis, much the same as *un* ; more contrariety than privation :

Displease.

French.—*Dé*,
Italian.—*Dis* or *s*, } the contrary of the primitive :

Déplaire. *Dispiacere.* *Scoraggiare.*

Prepositions are, also, prefixed to verbs.

English.—*Over, under, &c.* :

Overturn. *Undertake.*

French.—*Sur, sous, contre, &c.* :

Surprendre. *Contredire.*

Italian.—*Sotto, con, &c.* :

Sottoporre. *Concedere.*

SEPARABLE COMPOUNDS.

The adverbs and prepositions following have the accent always on the prefixed word :

Ab.	Off, down.	Abfallen.
An.	{ At, on, up (approach, con- nexion, beginning). }	Anfangen. Anfüllen.
Auf.	Up, open.	Aufmachen.
Aus.	Out, forth.	Ausfahren.
Bei.	By, near.	Beitragen.
Dar. Da.	{ There, { Motion. Rest.	Darbringen. Daseyn.
Ein.	In, into.	Einschließen.
Fort.	Away, onward.	Fortgehen.
Fehl.	Contrary to.	Fehl schlagen.
Hier, Hin.	Hither, thither.	Hinführen, Herführen.
Los.	Loose, free.	Losbinden.
Mit.	With, jointly.	Mitgehen.
Nach.	After.	Nacharten.

Nieder.	Down.	Niederbeugen.
Ob.	Above, over.	Obwalten.
Vor.	Before.	Vorstellen.
Weg.	Away.	Weggeben.
Wohl.	Well.	Wohlthun.
Wieder.	Again, anew.	Wiederhaben.
Zu.	Up, closed.	Zumachen.
Zurück.	Back.	Zurückkehren.

The augment *Ge* is placed between the adverb and verb, in the participle. *Zu* is thus placed before an infinitive :

Abgereift. Wegzugeben.

The separation takes place also in the imperative mood, and in the indicative and subjunctive, unless the verb ends the sentence :

Ich bereite mich vor. Wenn ich nicht wegginge.

ON THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

English.—The present of the infinitive is always preceded by the preposition *to*, except after the verbs *bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, need, see*. The present participle is generally used instead of the infinitive as the subject of another verb :

To walk is wholesome, or Walking is wholesome.

German.—The infinitive is generally preceded by the preposition *Zu*,* except after the verbs *bleiben,*

* *Zu* is not prefixed to the verbs marked with a †.

Dürfen,† Finden, Fahren, Haben,† Helfen,† Heißen,† Hören,† Können,† Lassen,† Lehren, Lernen, Mögen,† Machen, Müssen,† Kennen, Reiten, Sehen, Sollen,† Werden,† Wollen.† The infinitive is generally used without the preposition, as the subject of another verb; the article is sometimes used with it:

Versprechen und Erfüllen sind zwei verschiedene Sachen.

Das Reiten ist nützlich.

Zu is used after the prepositions, Anstatt, ohne, um.

French.—No preposition is used before the infinitive when it is the nominative of a verb:

Trop parler est dangereux.

Italian.—The article is used instead:

Il troppo parlare è nuocevole.

French and Italian.—Infinitives are used without any preposition after the verbs:

<i>Devoir.</i>	<i>Dovere.</i>	<i>Pouvoir.</i>	<i>Potere.</i>
<i>Daigner.</i>	<i>Degnare.</i>	<i>Oùir.</i>	<i>Udire.</i>
<i>Faire.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>	<i>Savoir.</i>	<i>Sapere.</i>
<i>Falloir.</i>	<i>Bisognare.</i>	<i>Vouloir.</i>	<i>Volere.</i>
<i>Entendre.</i>	<i>Intendere.</i>	<i>Valoir mieux.</i>	<i>Essere meglio.</i>
<i>Laisser.</i>	<i>Lasciare.</i>		

French. } A preposition } is used before an infinitive
Italian. } No preposition } after the following verbs:

<i>Aller.</i>	<i>Andare a.</i>	<i>Paraître.</i>	<i>Parere di.</i>
<i>Croire.</i>	<i>Credere di.</i>	<i>Prétendre.</i>	<i>Pretendere di.</i>
<i>Courir.</i>	<i>Correre a.</i>	<i>Sembler.</i>	<i>Sembrare di.</i>
<i>Envoyer.</i>	<i>Mandare a.</i>	<i>Soutenir.</i>	<i>Sostenere di.</i>
<i>Espérer.</i>	<i>Sperare di.</i>	<i>Souhaiter.</i>	<i>Bramare di.</i>
<i>Nier.</i>	<i>Negure di.</i>	<i>Venir.</i>	<i>Venire a.</i>
<i>Oser.</i>	{ <i>Osare di.</i>	<i>Voir.</i>	<i>Vedere a.</i>
	{ <i>Ardire di.</i>		

The prepositions *de*, *di*, or *da*, are prefixed to the infinitive.

French and Italian.—1. After a verb inseparable from the preceding substantive :

Il est temps de partir. E tempo di partire.

French.—2. After impersonal verbs derived from adjectives, or followed by one :

*Il suffit de lui parler.
Il est dangereux de se fier à tout le monde.*

Italian.—Either *a* or *da*, and the particle *si*, following the infinitive, may be used :

E da credersi. E da presumere.

The article is used when the infinitive is the object of another verb :

E utile il leggere e lo studiare i buoni autori.

Convienne is not generally followed by a preposition, but may take either *a* or *da* :

Convienne vedere, &c.

French.—3. After a comparative :

Il est plus noble de pardonner que de se venger.

Italian.—The article is here better employed than the preposition.

French and Italian.—4. Before an infinitive preceding a participle past :

*Je vous fais mon compliment d'avoir réussi.
Siete molto astuto di esser riuscito.*

English.—The present participle and prepositions *for* or *on* are here used :

I congratulate you on having succeeded.

Italian.—Or the article :

Nell' esser riuscito siete molto astuto.

French and Italian.—5. After the adjectives *capable, digne, &c.* :

Il est digne d'être préféré. Non è degno di esser soccorso.

After most reflected verbs.

Italian.—The preposition *di* may generally be omitted after reflected verbs :

Mi ricordo avervi veduto.

French and Italian.—Several reflected verbs are followed by *à*, as—

<i>S'accoutumer.</i>	<i>Accostumarsi.</i>	<i>Avezzarsi.</i>
<i>S'appliquer.</i>	<i>Applicarsi.</i>	
<i>S'amuser.</i>	<i>Dilettarsi.</i>	
	<i>Avvicinarsi.</i>	<i>Accostarsi, &c.</i>

English.—The prepositions *of* and *from* are employed before a present participle.

French and Italian.—The infinitive, with *de, di*, must then be used.

English.—The present participle is usually used after the verbs *cease, leave off, go over, &c.* :

He ceased speaking.

French and Italian.—The infinitive and preposition *de, di* :

Il a cessé de parler.

Quello che cessa di fare azioni lodevoli, &c.

Some of the Verbs which require De, Di, before the following Infinitive.

<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
Achever. Finir.	Finire.
Avoir la bonté.	Avere la bontà. Favorire.
Avertir.	Avvertire.
Avoir besoin, <i>or</i> le temps, &c.	Avere bisogno, l'opportunità, &c.
Commander.	Comandare.
Cesser.	Cessare.
Craindre.	Temere.
Conseiller.	Consigliare (<i>a or di</i>). Ammonire.
Contraindre (<i>à or de</i>).	Costringere.
Dissuader.	Sconsigliare.
Désirer.	Desiderare.
Différer.	Differire.
Dire.	Dire.
Défendre.	Proibire.
Dispenser.	Dispensare.
Détourner.	Distorre.
Être content, &c.	Essere contento, sul punto, in pericolo, &c.
Empêcher.	Impedire.
Forcer (<i>à or de</i>).	Sforzare (<i>a or di</i>).
Feindre.	Fingere.
Faire signe.	Accennare.
Jouir.	Godere.
Menacer.	Minacciare.
Manquer.	Mancare.
Méditer.	Meditare.

<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
Mériter.	Meritare.
Ordonner. Enjoindre.	Ordinare. Imporre.
Omettre.	Pralasciare.
Offrir.	Offrirsi (a <i>or</i> di).
Oublier.	Scordarsi.
Plaindre.	Dolersi.
Parler.	Parlare.
Permettre.	Permettere.
Promettre.	Promettere.
Proposer.	Proporre.
Persuader.	Persuadere (a <i>or</i> di).
Prendre garde.	Badare.
Prier.	Pregare (a <i>or</i> di).
Présenter.	Presentare.
Remercier.	Ringraziare.
Refuser.	Rifutare. Ricusare.
Résoudre.	Risolvere.
Remettre.	Rèmettre.
Supplier.	Supplicare (a <i>or</i> di).
Souhaiter.	Bramare.
Soupçonner.	Sospettare.
Tacher.	Cercare.

Espérer in the infinitive requires *de* before another infinitive.

*Some of the Verbs that are followed by De, French,
and not Italian.*

Oublier.	Dimenticare (<i>acc.</i>)
Offrir.	Esibire a.
Tacher.	Stentare a.
Entreprendre.	Intraprendere a.

Some of the Verbs that are followed by A.

<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
Apprendre.	Imparare.
Accoutumer.	Avvezzare. Avvezzarsi.
Aider.	Ajutare.
Avoir.	Avere.
S'amuser.	Diportarsi.
Condamner.	Condamnare.
Continuer (à <i>or</i> de).	Continuare. Sequitare.
Commencer.	Cominciare.
Consentir.	Consentire.
Disposer.	Disporre.
Encourager.	Incoraggiare.
Employer.	Impregare.
Enseigner.	Insegnare.
Exciter.	Eccitare.
Exhorter.	Esortare (a <i>or</i> di).
Engager.	Impegnare.
Inviter.	Invitare.
Mettre.	Porre.
Obliger (à <i>and</i> de).	Obligare (a <i>or</i> di).
Pousser.	Spingere.
Parvenir.	Arrivare. Giungere.
Réussir.	Riuscire.
Songer.	Pensare.
Travailler.	Lavorare.

Verbs followed by A in French, and not Italian.

Aimer.	Amare di.
Chercher.	Cercare di.
Demander.	Dimandare di.
Montrer.	Mostrare di.

Some Verbs are followed by à or de before an Infinitive.

Laisser à,	} (affirmatively).	De (negatively).
Manquer à,		
Obliger à (actively).		De (passively).
Tâcher à.	To aim at.	De. To endeavour.
Tarder à.	To delay.	De. To long.
Venir à.	To happen.	De. For a thing just done.
Animé à.	Incited to.	De. Animated by, or with.

Continuer à for uninterrupted, De for interrupted actions.

Before the verbs *dîner, manger, déjeuner, souper*, *Prier* is followed by à for a formal, De for an accidental invitation.

Italian.—Verbs of movement, *andare, mandare, essere, correre*, &c. are always followed by *a* before another verb :

Andate a dire.

French.—No preposition follows :

Allez voir.

English and German.—The infinitive is not used, but another imperative and conjunction *and* :

Go and see.

Gehet und sehet.

English.—The infinitive is used after indirect questions, formed by *when, where, how, which* ; after certain verbs, as *to tell, to know*, &c. :

You know how to write.

I will teach you what to say.

French and Italian.—The infinitive, without a preposition, may be used after several adverbs :

Je ne sais quoi dire.

Non saprei in che modo farlo.

Non so che dire.

German.—Some assisting verb, in the indicative or subjunctive, must be used :

Ich will Ihnen sagen was Sie thun müssen.

Daß, and the indicative or subjunctive, are used after the verbs *Glauben*, *Wissen*, *Denken*, &c. instead of the infinitive :

Ich mußte daß er der Mann wäre.

A is prefixed to the infinitive.

French and Italian.—After a substantive, when something to be done is implied :

Je connois une maison à vendre.

Conosco una casa a vendere.

Italian.—*Da* is used if the infinitive depend on a preceding auxiliary :

Ho una preghiera da farle.

French.—Generally after an adjective (except when preceded by *il est*, *il semble*, *il paroit*), and when the verb implies a cause or motive :

Je suis prêt à partir. Ce fruit est bon à manger.

Italian.—Adjectives require different cases :

Sono pronto a partire.

Da is used in the sense of *for to* :

Questo è buono da mangiare.

French and Italian.—After an adverb of quantity, preceded by *il y a*, *v'è* :

Il n'y a rien à perdre.

Italian.—Either *a* or *da* :

V'è molto da dire.

French.—Whenever the gerund and preposition *en* might be used instead :

J'ai beaucoup de plaisir à vous voir.

When an infinitive depends on *avoir*, *être*, or *donner* :

Donnez nous à boire. Il est à craindre.

Italian.—*Da* is used, and the particle *si*, attached to the infinitive, following *essere* :

Dateci da bere. E da temersi.

German.—*Zu* is used before an infinitive when the end or object of an action is intended :

Er ist bereit es zu thun.

It is placed between separate particles and the verb :

Ich verlange aus zu gehen.

The infinitive and *zu* may be used instead of substantives :

Die Kunst zu leben. Die Furcht zu sterben.
Neugierig zu wissen.

English.—Either the infinitive, or *of* and the gerund, may be used :

Curious to know. Desirous of knowing.
The fear of dying.

French and Italian.—*De*, *di*, before the infinitive :

La crainte de mourir. Il timor di morire.

Italian.—Sometimes also the article :

L' arte del vivere.

When we wish to express the end, design, or cause, for which a thing is done, the infinitive is preceded by—

English.—*In order to* (not always expressed):

In order always to live happy.

German.—*Um zu* (sometimes separable):

Um immer frohlich zu leben.

French.—*Pour*:

Pour vivre toujours heureux.

Italian.—*Per*:

Per viver sempre lieto.

French and Italian.—*Pour* and *per* are used after the verb *suffir*, and the adverbs *trop*, *assez*, *suffisant*.

English.—A future time of the infinitive is expressed by prefixing to it the adverbs *about*, *ready*, or the participle *going*:

I am going to set out.

I am about to set out.

German and French.—*Um* *begriff*, *zu*, and *près de*, are prefixed:

Ich bin im begriff nach Hause zu gehen.

Il est près de partir.

Italian.—The preposition *per*, and the verbs *essere* or *stare*, as—

Sto per partire.

Sei per partire.

German.—When two or more infinitives, or infinitives and participles, come together, or depend on each other, the governing one is placed last, as requiring the greatest emphasis:

Was ich hatte sagen hören.

English, French, Italian.—The reverse way:

What I had heard him say.

Tout ce que j'ai voulu faire.

Quel che ho inteso dire.

German.—After an infinitive, instead of the participle of the verbs *Dürfen*, *Ödren*, *Helfen*, *Heiffen*, *Können*, *Laffen*, *Mögen*, *Müffen*, *Sehen*, *Sollen*, *Wollen*, *Werden*, the infinitive is used. The participle or infinitive of *Lernen*, *Lehren*, are equally used.

English.—The passive voice is usually employed with an infinitive :

This is to be praised.

German, French, Italian.—The active only can be used :

Das ist zu loben. Il est à craindre. E facile da dirsi.

Italian.—The infinitive is used substantively :

Il nostro viver lieto.

German.—Almost every infinitive may become a neuter substantive, but only in the singular.

French.—A few infinitives are used substantively :

Le boire. Le manger. Le lever du soleil.

The infinitive is used instead of the gerund after every preposition except *en*.

Italian.—The infinitive, with *con* and *in*, is preferred to the gerund to express the manner or cause of an action :

In amare, nel dire.

It is used in forbidding, instead of the second person singular of the imperative :

Non dir niente.

It is sometimes used instead of the third person of either the indicative or subjunctive :

Credo esser bene, instead of *Credo che sia bene*.

THE GERUND, OR PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The gerund is only declinable as an adjective.

French and Italian.—When thus used, it is placed after the noun.

English and German.—It is placed before a noun.

German.—But it must be preceded by the preposition and case required by the verb from which it is derived :

Der ueber uns herrschende Monarch. Eine mir drohende Gefahr.

German, French, Italian.—It cannot be used adverbially :

The boy is sleeping.

English.—The gerund is used for continued, present, past, and future time, when preceded by the verb *to be* :

I was (or shall be) going. A diligent boy is always learning.

German, French, Italian.—The present, past, or future tense of the verb alone :

Un ragazzo diligente studia sempre.

Italian.—*Essere* and *stare* are used with the gerund for the expression of continued time, both in the present and imperfect tenses, but the present and past tense of the verb alone are used, unless a progression of indeterminate time is implied :

Sto scrivendo delle lettere. Stavo cercando, &c.

The gerund, after *stare*, expresses continued rest ; after *andare* or *venire*, continued action :

Che va cercando? Che sta facendo? Andava cogliendo.

It is used after *mandare*, instead of the infinitive :

Mandò cercando.

English, French, Italian.—The gerund is used in reference to the nominative of a sentence :

He died speaking. Voyant son frère blessé, il s'enfuit.
Egli vedendo il pericolo se ne fuggì.

German.—Conjunctions and the indicative are generally substituted, unless it is used, in some degree, as an adjective :

Er starb sprechend. Da seine Mutter dieses hörte.

English.—It is also used in reference to the object of the verb :

I saw my brother playing in the garden.

German.—Conjunctions and the indicative must be substituted.

French.—The indicative and relative *qui* must be used :

J'ai vu mon frère qui jouoit dans le jardin.

Italian.—Both forms are permitted ; the indicative is the best ; but this phrase is better translated—

Ho veduto mio fratello a diporto nel giardino.

English and Italian.—The gerund is often omitted :

This done. Finita la predica.

Italian.—The participle precedes the noun, whether the gerund is expressed or not. It agrees with the object whenever the gerund is omitted, whether it is *avendo* or *essendo* :

Essendo venuto il tempo.

French.—The gerund can never be omitted :

Cela étant fait.

German.—It cannot be used with past participles, the construction of the sentence must be changed :

Da der König alles gehört hatte.

zu and the gerund are employed instead of the past participle and verb *to be*, it has then the nature of an adjective :

Die zubesorgende Gefahr. Ein nicht zu billiger Schritt.

English and German.—The gerund is used adverbially, to express the manner of acting, being, or suffering :

Living or dying, he set a good example.

Lebend oder sterbend gab er ein gutes Beispiel.

English, French, Italian.—It is used actively :

On beholding my brother. En apprenant cette nouvelle.

Egli vedendo il fratello ferito.

German.—The conjugations *Indem, da, als, wie*, are used with the indicative.

English.—It is used as a substantive :

The running of the water.

As a verbal noun :

He is incapable of writing.

And with the article, or possessive pronoun :

My being poor is the cause, &c.

French and Italian.—It is never used as a noun :

Parceque je suis pauvre, &c.

La mia povertà, &c.

Il correre dell'acqua.

German.—The infinitive, or a feminine noun derived from it, are employed :

Das Laufen des Wassers. Die Beobachtung dieser Regeln.
Er ist unfähig zu, or zum Schreiben. Mein Krankseyn, &c.

It is used elliptically as a substantive with the article :

Der Lesende. Die Sachende.

But never when another gerund follows as an adjective :

Das Tanzen ist ermüdend.

English.—The gerund, preceded by prepositions, is used instead of the infinitive :

His courage in facing dangers is well known.

French.—*En* is the only preposition that can be used with the gerund :

On se forme l'esprit en lisant de bons livres.

Italian.—The preposition *in* is not expressed before a gerund :

Leggendo, or nel leggere.

There is a participle present which is seldom used as the indicative, and conjunction *che* can always be substituted :

Amante, Credente, Udente, &c.
Egli non trovò effetti corrispondenti, or
Che corrispondevano ai suoi pensieri.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

German, French, Italian.—The participle past is declinable when used as an adjective.

German.—It is then placed before the noun, but it must be preceded by the preposition or case, which is required by the verb from which it is derived :

Mit so vielen seltenen Talenten begabte Männer.

French and Italian.—As an adjective it follows the noun.

The participle is only declinable when it is preceded by a regimen direct ; it agrees with the nominative only when used after the verb *to be*, as the nominative is then the direct object of the verb :

Elle est condamnée.

Siamo afflitti.

Italian.—The participle agrees with the nominative in the compound tenses of *essere*, as that verb is conjugated with itself :

Siamo stati.

And whenever the particle *si* is used, or the passive turn instead of it, although the subject may follow the verb :

Mi è stata data una gran somma.

French and Italian.—In reflected verbs the reflexive pronoun is the regimen, and the participle agrees with it, unless a more direct regimen follows, when the participle is indeclinable :

Elle s'est blessée.

Elle s'est blessée le pied.

Io mi sono tagliato i capelli.

Italian.—This agreement is regulated by the harmony of the sound; when the *object* is singular and the *subject* plural, it is better to decline the participle, like the latter :

Esse si sono rotte una gamba.

And if both are singular of the same gender, also to decline it :

Ella si è tagliata la mano.

If both are plural, it agrees with the object :

Essi si sono dette delle villanie.

If the subject is singular and the following object plural, it is not declined.

French and Italian.—When the participle follows the verb *avoir*, it never agrees with its nominative, and is indeclinable unless the direct regimen precedes it :

La maison que j'ai vue.

Gli ho salutati.

French.—It is not declined when a following verb is necessary to complete the sense, although the regimen has preceded it, or the verb *être* is used :

La maison que je vous ai conseillé d'acheter.

Elles se sont fait attendre.

Italian.—If the pronouns *lo*, *la*, *gli*, &c. precede, or the verb *essere* is used, the participle is declined, though followed by a verb which completes the sense :

Vedete questa camera, l'ho fatta addobbare.

Elleno si sono fatte aspettare.

It is sometimes allowable to decline the participle after *avere* when the regimen does not precede, but the correct rule is like the French :

Ho veduta molta gente.

Ho vedute molte persone.

When declined it is considered more as an adjective ; the action of the verb more brought forward when it is invariable.

French.—The participle is declined if a direct object comes after the infinitive, which follows the participle :

Je les ai laissés manger mes fruits.

When *le*, or *l'*, before a participle, does not represent the direct object, but a verb or adjective understood, the participle is not declined :

Votre victoire est plus grande que vous ne l'avez cru.

Italian.—There are two or three participles, such as *voluto*, *poluto*, which have a passive sense when used with the verb *to be*, and are followed by an infinitive, and declined :

L'abbacciò strettamente nè mai dal suo collo fu potuta levare.

Andato is sometimes used in the impersonal manner :

Col maggior calca del mondo fu andato a bacciagli e piede.

The past participle is sometimes used instead of the infinitive :

Fece veduto ai suoi soldati.

It may be used substantively :

Gli raccontai l' accaduto.

German.—The past participle may be used instead of the imperative :

Rufen auf den Weg gestrent, instead of
Streuen Rufen auf den Weg.

The past participle is used instead of the gerund after *Kommen* :

Er kommt gefahren.

Italian.—To express *after*, the phrase is turned, and the participle placed first :

Fatto che ebbe.

Parlato che ebbe.

Après que j'eus mangé.

Lorsque sa mère eut entendu.

Nis ich gegessen hatte.

Nach dem er dieses gesagt hatte.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

English, German, French, Italian.—The nominative follows the verb *to be*.

German.—Also the verbs *bleiben*, *heißen*, *scheinen*, *werden*.

Italian.—*Stare*.

English and German.—The cases of nouns and pronouns, governed by verbs, are generally the same in these languages.

French and Italian.—Those that denote situation, possession, cause, or means, a relation of time, place, or fashion, govern the genitive.

Italian.—Those that denote separation, origin, dependence, or distance, the ablative.

French.—Generally the genitive.

German.—Many govern the genitive, or are followed by prepositions.

English.—Mostly followed by the prepositions *of*, *from*, *with*, or *by*.

German, French, Italian.—Most reflected verbs govern the genitive of the following object.

German.—*Ueber, von, and auf,* follow a few reflected verbs.

French.—Verbs that govern the person in the accusative require the genitive of the thing following.

Italian.—The genitive or ablative.

German.—The genitive case following, or the prepositions *von, aus, auf, &c.*

English.—*Of, or from, with, &c.*

The following Verbs, governing the Person in the Accusative, require the Genitive Case or the Preposition marked before the Indirect Regimen.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
To accuse of.	Geschultbigen.	Accuser.	Accusare.
To assure of.	Gesichern.	Assurer.	Assicurare.
To banish from.	(d. or acc. of the person.) Gemeissen auß.	Bannir.	Esiliare.
To blame for.	Anklagen.	Blâmer.	Biasimare.
To convict of.	überführen von.	Convaincre.	Convincere.
To convince of.	überzeugen von.	Priver.	Privare.
To deprive of.	Berauben.	Détourner.	Distorre da.
To dissuade from.	Abzuthen von.	Dissuader.	
To relieve, or set free from.	Entlastigen.	Absoudre. Soulager.	Assolvere da. Sgravare.
To discharge from.	Entlassen. } and von.	Chasser. Expulser.	Scacciare da,
To expel from.	Entstößen. }	Déplacer. Enlever.	Togliere da, or di.
To free from.	überheben.	Délivrer. Dispenser.	Staccare. Liberare da.
To inform of.	Bekennen von.	Instruire. Informer.	Dispensare. Avvisare, Informare.

Some Verbs, admitting only an indirect Regimen, require the Genitive Case of the Object they govern.

English.*	German.	French.	Italian.
Doubt. Suspect.	{ Wer bächig seyn (gen.) Zweifeln an.	Douter.	Dubitare.
To enjoy.	Genußten (acc. or gen.)	Jouir.	Giodare (acc.) Gaudiare.
To forget.	Vergeßten (acc. or gen.)	Oublier (acc.)	Dementicare.
To mention.	Erwähnen.	Faire mention de.	Par menzione di.
To pity.	Sich erbarmen. (Mittheilen haben mit.)	Avoir pitié de.	Aver pietà di.
To use. To employ.	Sich bedienen.	User. Se servir.	Impiegare (acc.)
To want. To need.	{ Bedürfen. (Brauchen, acc.)	Avoir besoin.	Abbisognare (acc.) Avere bisogno di.
To want for.	{ Ermangeln. Es fehlt an.	Manquer.	Mancare.

* A preposition only required where marked.

All verbs that indicate direction govern the dative case.

English.—The preposition is not always expressed.

German.—A few of the reflected verbs require the pronoun in the dative :

Ich schmeichle mir. Ich bitte mir ein. Ich getraue mir.

All transitive verbs govern the dative of the person, and most intransitive verbs ; also all impersonal verbs with an intransitive signification :

Ich schreibe ihm. Ich danke ihnen. Es begegnet ihm.

Most of the verbs compounded with the prepositions *an, auf, ab, bei, ein, vor, unter, zu, nach.*

German, French, Italian.—The dative of the person is used after verbs expressing action over the body :

Sie haben ihrem König den Kopf abgeschlagen.

Ils ont coupé la tête au roi.

Gli hanno tagliato la testa.

Those that govern the person in the dative require the object following in the accusative.

Verbs governing the Dative of the Person and Accusative of the Thing.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
To bring to.	Bringen.	Apporter.	Recare.
To give to.	Geben.	Donner.	Dare.
To grant to,	Bewilligen.	Accorder.	Concedere.
To permit.	Gemäßen.	Permettre.	Permettere.
To lend to.	Leihen.	Prêter.	Prestare.
To owe to.	Schuldig seyn.	Devoir.	Dovere.
To own to.	Gestehen.	Avouer.	Confessare.
To pardon.	Vergeben.	Pardonner.	Perdonare.
To pay.	Begahlen.	Payer.	Pagare.
To promise.	Bersprechen.	Promettre.	Promettere.
To refuse.	Ab schlagen.	Refuser.	Ricusare.
To remain to.	Es bleibt.	Rester.	Restare.
To report to.	Berichten.	Apprendre.	Informare (<i>acc. and gen.</i>)
To relate to.	Erzählen.	Raconter.	Racontare.
To say to, or tell.	Sagen.	Dire.	Dire.
To send.	Enthalten.	Envoyer.	Mandare.
To write to.	Schreiben.	Écrire.	Scrivere.

Verbs admitting only an indirect Regimen, and governing the Dative Case.

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
To belong to.	Gehören.	Appartenir.	Appartenere.
To consent to.	Bestimmen. (Einnwilligen in.)	Consentir.	Consentire.
To devote to.	Sich Weihen.	Dédier.	Dedicarsi.
To dedicate to.	Sich weihen.	Nuire.	Nuocere.
To hurt (acc.)	Schaden zufügen.	Obeir.	Ubbidire.
To obey (acc.)	Schaden (acc.)	Plaire. Déplaître.	Piacere. Dispiacere.
To please, or displease (acc.)	Gefallen. Missfallen.	Ressembler.	Rassomigliare.
To resemble (to not necessary).	Gleichen.	Résister.	Opporre.
To resist (acc.)	Widerstehen.	Parvenir.	Giungere.
To succeed in,	Es gelingt.	Servir.	Servire.
To reach to.	Erreichen (d.)	Se fier.	Fidarsi di.
To serve to.	Erreichen (acc.)		
To trust (to not necessary).	Dienen.		
	Frauen.		

Verbs which require Different Cases or Prepositions after them.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
To answer.	{ Beantworten (<i>acc.</i>) Antworten auf.	Répondre à.	Rispondere a.
To abuse.	{ Mißbrauchen (<i>acc.</i>) Beitragen zu.	Abuser de.	Abusare di.
To aid. To help.	{ Helfen (<i>d.</i>) Entgehen (<i>d.</i>)	Aider à (<i>acc.</i>)	Ajutare di (<i>acc.</i>).
To avoid.	{ Weiden (<i>acc.</i>) Sich Raubern. Rauben (<i>d.</i>)	Éviter (<i>acc.</i>)	Schivare (<i>acc.</i>)
To approach.	{ Fordern. Begehren von. Bitten um (<i>acc. per.</i>)	Approcher de.	Avvicinarsi a. Accostarsi a.
To ask of.	{ Stauben (<i>d.</i>) Vor Etwas erröthen.	Demander à (<i>per.</i>)	Dimandare a (<i>per.</i>)
To ask for.	{ Sich befummern um. Befehlen (<i>acc.</i>)	Croire (<i>acc.</i>)	Credere a.
To believe.	{ (d. poetry.)	Rougir de.	Arrosire di.
To blush for.		Se soucier de.	Curarsi di.
To care for.		Commander à.	Comandare a.
To command.			

Verbs which require Different Cases after them (continued).

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
To conform oneself to.	Sich richten nach.	Se conformer à.	Conformarsi a.
To distrust.	Wißtrauen (<i>d.</i>)	Se défier de.	Sfidarsi di.
To doubt.	Zweifeln an.	Douter de.	Dubitare di.
To inform oneself of.	Erfundigen nach.	S'informer de.	Informarsi di.
To follow.	Folgen (<i>d.</i>)	Suivre (<i>acc.</i>)	Seguire (<i>acc.</i>)
To inherit.	Erben von.	Hériter de.	Ereditare (<i>acc.</i>) and di.
To listen to.	Zuhören auf (or <i>d.</i>)	Écouter (<i>acc.</i>)	Ascoltare (<i>acc.</i>)
To meet with.	Beggnen (<i>d.</i>)	Rencontrer (<i>acc.</i>)	Incontrare (<i>acc.</i>)
To make a present of.	Schenken (<i>acc.</i>) (<i>d.</i> of person).	Faire présent de.	Far dono di.
To rejoice at.	Sich freuen über.	Se réjouir de.	Rallegrarsi di.
To remember.	Sich erinnern an.	Se souvenir de.	Ricordarsi di.
To threaten with.	Sich befehlen auf. Drohen mit.	Ménacer de.	Richiamare (<i>acc.</i>) Menacciare di.

Verbs which require Different Cases after them (continued).

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
To thank for.	{ Danken für. (d. person.)	Remercier de. (acc. person.)	Ringraziare di. (acc. person.)
To slander.	Belügen. Berleumben.	Médire de.	Sparlare di.
To think of.	{ Denken an. Gedenken (g.)	Penser à. Songer à.	Pensare a.
To wait for.	Warten auf.	Attendre (acc.)	Aspettare (acc.)
To be astonished at.	Sich wundern über.	S'étonner de.	Maravigliarsi di.
To be afraid of.	Sich fürchten vor.	Avoir peur de.	Temere. Aver paura di.
To be contented with.	Zufrieden seyn mit.	Être content de.	Esser contento di.
To be delighted with.	Ergrötzen über.	Être charmé de.	Aver a caro (acc.)
To be obliged for.	Verbunden Verpflichtet seyn.	Être obligé de.	Esser obbligato a.
To be sorry for.	Betrübt seyn über.	Être fâché de.	Sdegnarsi di.

German.—All active verbs, and all verbs compounded with the particle *Be*, except *Begegnen*, and all transitive verbs, govern the object in the accusative :

Ich schreibe einen Brief. *Er* liebt den Mann.

A verb governs all nouns of time, distance, value, and weight, measure, and quantity, in the accusative :

Er schrieb den ganzen Tag.

French.—The accusative follows all verbs that can be turned by the passive voice.

German.—*Fragen*, *Laufen*, *Heißen*, *Kennen*, *Schelten*, *Schempfen*, govern two accusatives ; with every other a preposition is required before one regimen :

Er ist zum Doctor gemacht worden.
Er macht das Messer zu einem Dolche.

French and Italian.—Some verbs may be followed by two accusatives :

Il a fait son fils médecin. *Io reputo voi uom dotto.*

English.—The verb *to be*, or the preposition, is often omitted before the second noun :

He has made his son a doctor.
I consider your brother a learned man.

German.—*Heißen* and *Kennen* are used alike for telling the name of a person or thing. *Kennen* is used when a person or thing is designated by a quality :

Wie nennt man dieses Thier ?
Ich nenne einen wahren Freund, &c.

Heißen (meaning *to command*) governs the person in the dative, except before an infinitive :

Er heißt es ihm. *Es* heißt ihn kommen.

English, German, French, Italian.—All neuter verbs must be followed by a preposition, or a dative, genitive, or ablative case :

He comes from the country. Er kommt vom Lande.
Il vient de la campagne. Pensate a quel che fate.

French.—*A* or *de* are placed before the noun or pronoun following neuter verbs :

Tout genre d'excès nuit à la santé.

German, French, Italian.—A noun may be governed by two verbs, provided they require the same regimen :

Man muß die Eltern achten und verehren.
Si deve amare ed onorare i suoi genitori.
Ce général attaquait et prit la ville.

But we must say—

That general attacked the city and made himself master of it.
Ce général attaquait la ville et s'en rendit maître.

English.—This rule is not arbitrary.

German.—*Rufen* governs the accusative when it means to fetch by a call :

Sein Geist ist 's der mich ruft.

The dative when it means only *Zurufen*, to call to some one :

Ich muß meiner Frau rufen.

Lassen, as an auxiliary, governs the accusative :

Zwei Worten laß mich mit meiner Mutter sprechen.

As a principal, the dative in the sense of *überlassen* :

Willst Du völlig freie Hand mir lassen.

To PLAY—on an instrument. To PLAY—at a game.

Spieleu auf (or acc.)

Spieleu (acc.)

Jouer de.

Jouer à.

Suonare il.

Giucare a.

To play on the piano-forte, harp, &c. &c.

Das Klavier spielen.

Auf den Klavier spielen.

Das Fortepiano spielen.

Jouer du clavecin.

Toucher, or Jouer du fortépiano.

Suonare il fortépiano.

Auf der Harfe spielen.

Pincer la harpe.

Suonare l'arpa.

Die Flöte blasen.

Jouer de la flûte.

Suonare il flauto.

Das Jägerhorn blasen.

Donner du cors.

Suonare il corno da caccia.

TENSES OF VERBS.

English, German, French, Italian.—The present tense is employed for present time, an habitual action, an eternal truth, and a future not distant:

I see you.

Ich reise morgen ab.

Je me promene tous les jours.

Vd sta sera alla comedia.

C'est demain fête.

French.—For a present continued action the infinitive, preceded by *à*, is frequently used:

Je suis à dîner, à écrire.

German.—Sometimes *Bleiben* and an infinitive are used:

Er bleibt sitzen.

English.—The present tense of the verb *to be* and

the gerund are often used instead of the present tense of the verb : *I am speaking.*

Italian.—The present of *stare* is used with the gerund : *Sto scrivendo.*

German.—The present tense is sometimes used for past actions :

Ich wohne hier seit zwanzig Jahren.

German and French.—The present is frequently substituted for the past in the historical style, to give a sort of picture instead of narration.

English.—In modern compositions this tense is little used in historical narratives.

French and Italian.—There are two tenses of past time formed in the verb itself, the imperfect and preterite :

Je parlais. Je parlai. Parlavo. Parlai.

There are three compound tenses for past time. The preterite, indefinite, or perfect, compound of the present :

J'ai parlé. Ho parlato.

The pluperfect, or compound of the imperfect :

J'avois parlé. Avevo parlato.

The preterite anterior, or compound of the preterite :

J'eus parlé. Ebbi parlato.

English and German.—There is only one past tense formed in the verb :

I spoke. Ich redete.

And two compound tenses :

I have spoken. Ich habe geredet.
I had spoken. Ich hatte geredet.

THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

French and Italian.—The imperfect tense is used for a past habitual action in a time not specified, or the duration of which is not defined, and for an unfinished action in past time :

*Je dînois quand j'appris la nouvelle.
Buonaparte era un uomo celebrato.*

Italian.—This tense is also sometimes used with respect to authors and writers instead of the preterite :

Pietro stampava.

English.—To supply this tense in the unfinished action, the preterite of the verb *to be* and the gerund are used :

I was dining when I heard the news.

The preterite is used for the habitual action or continued state :

Cæsar was a great general.

German.—To express the unfinished action, the infinitive, with *am* or *mit*, may sometimes be used ; but the simple preterite usually constitutes the imperfect of the German language, as the compound present is generally used for a time completely past. Particles may be added to the past tense :

*Ich schrieb als er herein kam. Sie spielte eben als ich herein kam.
Ich bin mit schreiben beschäftigt gewesen.*

A continued state and habitual action are also expressed by the simple preterite :

In diesen Tempel den ich oft betrat, &c.

THE PRETERITE.

English, German, French, Italian.—The preterite is used for a past action in a time quite past :

He went out of town yesterday. *Ich war gestern da.*
Je vis le roi l'année passée. *Egli morì l'anno scorso.*

German.—The compound present is quite as often used ; the preterite is employed when a second action happened at the same time, or in consequence of it ; the compound present is preferred when unconnected with any other action :

Ich habe gestern ein Brief geschrieben.
Als wir hier ankamen schickten wir unsern Bedienten zurück.

English.—The auxiliary *did* is often used for this tense :

Did you write yesterday?
Yes, I did this morning and yesterday.

THE PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

French and Italian.—The preterite indefinite is used for a time indeterminate or not elapsed :

J'ai appris ma leçon ce matin. *Ho parlato di voi.*

English.—It is used for an indeterminate past ; but when the time is not elapsed the preterite is generally used :

I learnt my lesson this morning. *I have spoken of you.*

German.—Either tense, according to the preceding rule.

French and Italian.—For a time recently passed this tense is often used instead of the preterite :

Hier je mangeai, or J'ai mangé beaucoup.

L'altro giorno perdei, or ho perduto molto danaro.

French.—The preterite indefinite is sometimes used for a future near approaching :

Avez-vous bientôt fini?

Italian.—In doubtful cases the future tense is often used instead of the preterite indefinite :

Forse l'avrà trovato e gli avrà parlato.

THE PLUPERFECT.

French and Italian.—The pluperfect is employed for the first of two past actions, when the first is habitual, or has no relation to the second :

J'avois fait ma tâche quand elle vint me voir.

Lorsque j'étois à la campagne dès que j'avois déjeuné j'allois à la chasse.

Io avevo cenato quando siete entrato.

English and German.—The preterite anterior is only here used :

Tilly had scarcely began his retreat when the king broke up his camp.

Tilly hatte kaum seinen Rück marsch angetreten als der König sein Lager auf hob, &c.

PRETERITE ANTERIOR.

English, German, French, Italian.—The preterite anterior is used when two actions are in relation to each other.

French and Italian.—And this tense must be preceded by a conjunction :

As soon as I had dined I went away.

Nachdem ich gespeist hatte ging ich fort.

Aussitôt que le roi eût parlé tout le monde obeit.

Subito ch'egli ebbi desinato parti per Roma.

THE FUTURE.

English, German, French, Italian.—The future tense is used for a time not yet come :

I will go. Ich werde gehen. Nous viendrons. Verremo.

English and German.—The auxiliaries *will* and *Werden* are required to form the future tense.

French.—The present is used instead of the future after *si*, meaning *if*; but the future follows it in the sense of *whether* :

Il deviendra savant s'il étudie. Je ne sais pas s'il viendra.

English and German.—Either the present or future may follow *if*; the present is generally preferred :

He will be wise if he studies, or if he will study.

Ich werde morgen aufs land gehen wenn es schönes Wetter ist.

Italian.—The present can only be used if the verb affirms positively of a present time; the future must always be used when a future action is intended :

Lo farò se me lo permetteste. Se avrò tempo andrò a vederlo.

Domani se potrò andrò a vederlo.

The future must always be used in doubtful cases when the subjunctive is not employed.

English.—The preterite indefinite is used after conjunctions instead of the compound future :

I will play as soon as I have finished my exercise.

German.—The future is not used unless the completion of the action is wished to be brought forward :

Ich werde kommen so bald ich meine Aufgabe beendet habe, or
haben werde.

So bald ich Nachricht bekommen habe.

French and Italian.—The future *only* can be used :

Je jouerai aussitôt que j'aurai fini mon thème.

Voi mi pagherete tosto che avrò finito.

German.—As *to will* implies a future, the auxiliaries *Wollen* and *Sollen* are often in use when future time is designated :

Was will aus dem Allen werden?

Das Wetter will sich ändern.

In particular when an action is in relation to a following one :

Die Blume wollte sich eben öffnen als sie abgerissen wurde.

THE CONDITIONAL.

The conditional tense is used in conditional circumstances.

French.—The imperfect must be used instead after *si*, meaning *if* :

Il seroit devenu savant s'il avoit étudié.

English and German.—The past tense is as often used as the conditional after *if* :

He would succeed if he studied.

Es wurde ihm glücken wenn er studirte.

Italian.—When the conditional is used in one branch of a sentence, the imperfect of the subjunctive must be used in the other :

Se studiassi diventerei dotto.

French.—The conditional is often used in both branches of a sentence, except after *si*, meaning *if* :

Quand même je le voudrais je ne le pourrais faire.

German.—Two conditional, or two tenses of the subjunctive, might be used (but not of the same auxiliary), or one tense may follow the other :

Es würde ihm gelingen wenn er studiren würde.

Wäre er reich würde er nicht betteln.

Wenn ich reich wäre so hätte ich Freunde.

French.—The conditional is used after *quand* :

Quand cela seroit.

English, German, Italian.—The preterite of the subjunctive in this sense :

Even if it were so.

Wenn es der Fall wäre.

Quando ciò fosse.

English, German, French, Italian.—The conditional is often used as an optative, no condition being expressed :

Would it could happen.

Ich würde gerne nach Florence gehen.

J'irais volontiers à Florence.

Andrei volentieri à Firenze.

English and German.—The conditional tense is formed by the auxiliaries *would, could, should, Würde, &c.*

Which Tense of the Indicative used.

English, German, French, Italian.—The present tense may be followed by any tense of the indicative, subjunctive, or by the conditional. The past tenses by other past tenses, the conditional or preterite of the subjunctive. The future by the present and future of the indicative, or by the present of the subjunctive.

English, German, French.—The conditional by a past tense of the indicative or subjunctive, or by another conditional.

Italian.—The conditional can only be followed by the preterite of the subjunctive.

English, German, French, Italian.—When the first verb is in the imperfect, preterite, or pluperfect; if a present is to be expressed, the second is put in the imperfect:

I thought you were studying.

Ich glaubte daß sie studirten.

Je croyois que vous étudiez les mathématiques.

Ho inteso che ne domandavano quattro soldi.

French and Italian.—If a past is intended, in the pluperfect:

Il m'assura qu'il n'avoit jamais tant ri.

Mi assicurava che non aveva mai veduto la mia sorella.

English and German.—In the preterite anterior:

Er versicherte mir daß er niemals gelacht hätte.

German.—In repeating the words of another the subjunctive is used.

English, German, French, Italian.—In the conditional if a future action is intended :

He promised he would come.

Er versprach daß er kommen würde.

On m'a dit que votre frère viendrait à Londres l'hiver prochain.

Mi disse che sarebbe qui in un momento.

But the present must always be used if the second verb expresses a thing true at all times :

Ich habe Ihnen gesagt daß die Gesundheit die Glückseligkeit des Leibes aufmacht so wie die Wissenschaft, die, der Seele.

Je vous disois que la santé fait la félicité du corps et le savoir celle de l'âme.

French and Italian.—The imperfect after *que* denotes a past when the first verb is present or future :

Vous savez que le peuple Romain étoit aussi avide qu'ambitieux.

It denotes a present with respect to a past if the first verb is in a past tense :

Dès qu'on eût appris qu'il étoit à Rome, &c.

Ho creduto che era la mia amica.

But if referring to an action anterior to the former verb, it would express a past.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

English, German, French, Italian.—The subjunctive mood is used when doubt or uncertainty is implied :

I wish he may come.

Je doute qu'il vienne

Ich wünsche daß er komme.

Sospetto che non sia Italiano.

English.—After the conjunctions *if, although, till, whether, except, and before*, it is customary not to use the subjunctive, unless doubt or uncertainty exist in the sentence; but it is strictly grammatical to employ the subjunctive always after these conjunctions, as the use of them implies uncertainty.

German.—The subjunctive tenses are used whenever there is uncertainty implied, and after a verb expressing a will, command, request, wish, opinion, &c.* and whenever the words, thoughts, or opinions of

* The indicative is used after these verbs if the proposition is required to be with particular emphasis :

Ich fürchte sie hat die kühne Muth zu weit geführt.

The speaker in repeating his own words uses the subjunctive :

Ich schrieb ihm daß ich dem Hause eines sehr guten Mannes aufgenommen sei.

Ich antwortete "ich sei ein Goldschmied."

1. The indicative is used in repeated phrases, generally after *Wissen, erkennen, sehen, beweisen*, and others expressing condition, or a reasonable ground of belief :

Ihr sagtet selbst daß er von Sinnen war.

2. When a cause corresponding to the judgment of the speaker is given :

Du weißt ob es nach Größe eitel strebt.

3. When the proposition requires emphasis :

Doch wir wollen wissen ob er lieben kann und Liebe kann verbienen.

If one secondary sentence has the subjunctive, another depending on it has it usually also, unless it is an opinion of the speaker :

Er befahl uns Dir zu melden es sei Dein Sohn der sie sende.

another are quoted; and consequently after *Sagen, Erzählen, &c.* :

Ich sagte ihm daß er heute zu mir kommen möchte.

Whenever a conditional precedes, and always, except the verb expresses certainty, whether the conjunction *Daß* is expressed or not :

Würde man glauben daß es möglich wäre.

Er glaubte die Sache wäre abgemacht.

French and Italian.—The *que, che*, conditional, always require the verb following in the subjunctive.

1. After superlatives :

Le plus savant que je connoisse. La più bella che conosca.

2. When it follows *aucun, rien, personne, pas un, quelque, le seul, l'unique, qui que ce soit* :

Il n'y a personne qui le fasse plus aisement que lui.

Non v'è alcuno che non si esponga, &c.

Voilà le seul que j'aye.

Non v'è nessuno che il faccia più facilmente di lui.

3. Generally after ordinal numbers :

C'est la première fois qu'il se soit trompé.

French.—Several conjunctions always require the subjunctive after them: *à fin que, à moins que, avant que, bien que, de crainte que, de peur que, en cas que, encore que, jusqu'à ce que, lorsque, malgré que, non obstant que, non que, non pas que, supposé que, pourvu que, pour que, quoique, sans que, soit que.*

Italian.—*Affinchè, acciòchè, avanti che, anzi che, avvegna che, ancorchè, come che, con tutto ciò che, dato che, prima che, non ostante che, quantunque, perchè.*

French and Italian.—Some conjunctions only require it when a thing is wished, but not certain: *de manière que, de sorte que, tellement que, sinon que, en sorte que, si ce n'est que*:

Je ne demande rien, sinon que vous fassiez votre devoir.

Je n'ai rien à dire, sinon que je fais mon devoir.

Non ho nulla a dire, che farò il mio dovere.

Italian.—*Sebbene* and *benchè*. *Quando*, in the sense of *if*, governs the subjunctive:

Quando cio fosse.

French and Italian.—Some verbs always require the subjunctive after them: *appréhender, avoir peur, craindre, défendre, désirer, douter, être (bien aise, content, fâché, surpris), ignorer, nier, ordonner, prier, se réjouir, souhaiter, vouloir*.

German.—*Bitten, Bebingen, Besorgen, Ermahnen, Fürchten, Rathen, Scheinen, Wollen, Wünschen, Zweifeln*.

Italian.—Several, such as *credere, parere, sembrare, pensare, sperare*, as expressing simple opinion, govern the subjunctive. *Credere*, when expressing complete belief, as in acts of faith, takes the indicative after it:

Credo che vi è un Dio solo. Credo che non siano qui.

French.—These verbs only govern it when used negatively or interrogatively:

Je crois qu'il vient. Croyez vous qu'il le fasse?

German.—*Glauben* does not always govern it either negatively or affirmatively.

French and Italian.—Many impersonal verbs always govern the subjunctive: *il faut, il importe, il est fâcheux, juste, injuste, &c.*

French.—Several when used interrogatively or negatively only :

Est il certain qu'il vienne.

Italian.—*Quale*, without interrogation, *dove*, *donde*, *chi*, and *che*, when preceded by a negative or doubt, or in sense of surprise or desire, govern the subjunctive :

Non sapendo qual fosse la stagione.

Scegliete un luogo dove siate più tranquillo.

Se vedrò qualcheduno che domandi di voi.

Quando requires it in preference to the conditional :

Quando ciò fosse.

When a conditional follows, *se* requires the subjunctive after it, in respect to a future, not with respect to a past :

Se avessi danaro ne darei ai poveri.

Jeri se stavo bene sarei andato fuori.

German.—Though generally agreeing with the Italian in the use of the subjunctive, *Obwohl*, *Obſchon*, *Wenn*, *Nur*, *Daß*, &c. never govern the subjunctive of themselves, but only when used after verbs of uncertainty, &c. *Fürchten*, *Zweifeln*, *Wünschen*, *Wollen*, *Scheinen*, *Bedingen*, *Willen*, *Rathen*. *Daß* always governs the indicative when the verb expresses certainty.

Italian.—The use of the subjunctive is required in the greatest number of sentences.

French.—Admits of the indicative in more.

German.—The subjunctive mood is still less employed.

English.—Neither by rule nor by custom is it so much used as in the other languages. The subjunctive tenses are formed by the auxiliaries *may*, *might*.

Which Tense of the Subjunctive used.

German, French, Italian.—When the first verb is in the present, future, or imperative, the second is put in the present of the subjunctive, to express either a present or future action; and whenever a conditional expression is used that indicates a past action, the preterite or its compound is used:

Ich glaube nicht daß Sie heute schreiben.

Je ne crois pas qu'ils écrivent aujourd'hui.

Je ne crois pas qu'ils fussent venus si je n'avois été les chercher.

Je souhaite que vous veniez.

Credete che sia tempo?

The compound present is used for the second verb when it expresses an action anterior to the first, if the first verb is in the present or future; and generally also if it is in the compound of the present of the indicative:

Er betraupet daß ich da gewesen sei.

Je crains qu'ils ne l'aient dit.

Il a fallu qu'il ait sollicité ses juges.

The preterite of the subjunctive is used for the second verb when the first is in any past tense, or in the conditional, except when an action that is or may be done at all times is expressed:

Man glaubte daß es wahr wäre.

Sie würden mich franten wenn Sie sich weigerten in meinem Hause zu wohnen.

Je ne croyois pas qu'ils écrivissent à votre sœur.

Je voudrois que vous finissiez cette affaire.

The compound preterite is used when the second action precedes the first, if that is in any past tense:

Ich fürchtete daß sie es gesagt hätten.

Je ne craignois pas qu'ils ne l'eussent dit.

Italian.—The preterite of the subjunctive is always used for an action anterior to another expressed by the conditional :

Se io avessi avuto pazienza avrei imparato molte cose.

English and German.—The tenses used in the subordinate proposition are not always confined to the foregoing rules, from the less frequent use of the subjunctive, the future and conditional tenses being often used for the second verb, or the present and past of the indicative, instead of those of the subjunctive :

I wish they would come, or might come.

I do not think they will write to-day.

I do not think they would have come had I not been to seek them.

I fear they may have said it.

Ich fürchtete daß sie es gesagt hätten.

I should wish that you would finish that business, or

I wish that you would finish that business.

I did not fear that they had said it.

Ich fürchtete nicht daß sie es gesagt hätten.

Ich fürchte daß sie werden nicht kommen.

Ich fürchtete daß sie kämen.

French and German.—Both branches of a sentence may have the verb in the preterite of the subjunctive :

Vous fussiez parti si je l'eusse voulu.

German.—The same auxiliary is never repeated in the same tense the conditional should be once used.

Italian.—One verb must be in the conditional if the other is in the preterite of the subjunctive.

German.—There is a subjunctive future which is employed in doubtful circumstances, whenever in other tenses the subjunctive mood would be required :

Daß er seyn werde, instead of Daß er seyn wird.

Ich zweifelte sehr daß er kommen werde.

French.—The preterite of the subjunctive is used sometimes in conditional circumstances :

C'eut été. Il n'eut fait plaisir.

English, German, Italian.—The conditional must be employed :

*It would have given me pleasure.
Es würde mir Vergnügen gemacht haben.
M'avrebbe fatto piacere.*

German.—Generally the conditional and preterite of the subjunctive may be used, one for the other, in all sentences.

The present of the subjunctive marks both present and future actions :

PRESENT.

*If it be so.
Er glaubt es sey nicht möglich.
Voilà le seul que j'aye.*

E possibile che abbia ragione.

FUTURE.

*I hope you may be happy.
Ich wünsche daß er komme.
Je désire que vous soyez heureux.*

Bramo che voi siate felice.

The preterite is used both for the past and future :

PAST.

*I think he might have had it.
Es wäre geffer wenn wir
Ihren.
Rath befolgt hätten.
Quoiqu'il la maltraitât souvent
elle étoit toujours gai.
Ci mancò poco ch' egli mi ci
avesse persuaso.*

FUTURE.

*I think he might get it.
Sollte sich das ereignen.

Je souhaiterois que vous ne
vinsiez que demain.
Bramerei che egli tornasse.*

IDIOMS.

French.— *Venir* and *aller* are used to express the proximity of an action :

Il va partir. Je vais vous dire. Je viens de voir mon frère.

English.— *Go* is used thus ; but *come* is not so used, *just*, and other similar expressions are used instead :

I am going to set out. I have just seen my brother.
I will tell you.

German and Italian.— Neither of these verbs are thus employed ; the future tenses or other expressions substituted :

Es wird regnen. Ich habe ihn so eben gesehen.
Sie kommt gleich. Ho veduto in questo punto.
E in procinto di partir.

German.— If physical action, not future time, is meant, these verbs can be used, as —

Ich gehe eben hin einen Wagen zu kaufen.

Italian.— When movement to a place is really intended they are used :

Vengo da vedere, or Sono stato a vedere una bella cosa.

The preposition *a* must always be used after *essere*, *andare*, *venire*, and *mandare* ; before another verb when motion is expressed ; but the gerund is often used instead :

Mandò dicendo, instead of Mandò a dire.

Andare and *stare* are used with the gerund to express continuance of action, *andare* when motion, *stare* when rest is implied :

Che andate cercando ? Che state facendo ?

English.—In both cases the verb *to be*, with the gerund, is used :

What are you seeking? What are you doing?

German and French.—Only the present tense of the verb employed :

Was machen sie? Que cherchez-vous?

Italian.—*Andare* is used for going *to*, or *with*, a third person; *venire* when it refers to the person addressed :

Verrò da voi. Veniteci meco. Andateci con lui.

French.—*Aller* is used in both cases :

J'irai chez vous. Allez y avec moi. Allez y avec lui.

English and German.—Either may be employed :

Come with me. Go with me. I will go to your house.
Ich werde zu ihm kommen, or gehen.

English, German, Italian.—*To love.* *lieben. Amare.* These verbs are generally only used with reference to persons, or to what can be personified, and imply *affection*.

English.—*To like.*

German.—*Gefallen*; or *Gern* with any other verb.

Italian.—*Avere piacere*, or *piacere (imp.)*, is used with respect to things in general, and denote *approbation*.

French.—*Aimer* is used in both senses.

German.—*Schmecken*, or *Gern essen or trinken*, are used in relation to articles of food :

<i>I do not like the colour.</i>	<i>Die Farbe gefällt mir nicht.</i>
<i>Je n'aime pas la couleur.</i>	<i>Non mi piace il color.</i>
<i>I like reading.</i>	<i>Ich lese gern.</i>
<i>J'aime à jouer.</i>	<i>Ho piacere di giuocare.</i>

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
At home.	Zu Hause.	Chez moi.	In casa.
At his, her, &c. house.	Bei ihm, ihnen, &c.	Chez lui, vous, &c.	A casa, <i>or</i> Da lei, &c.*
To his house, &c.	Zu ihm, &c.		
Amongst.	Bei.	Chez.	Presso. Appresso. Appo.
I am at home.	Ich bin zu Hause.	Je serai chez moi.	Sarò in casa.
Shall you be at home?	Werden sie zu Hause sein?	Serez-vous chez vous?	Sarete in casa?
He is going home.	Er geht nach Hause.	Il va chez lui.	Va a casa, <i>or</i> Va a casa sua.
I am going to his house.	Ich gehe zu ihm nach seinem Hause.	Je vais chez lui.	Andrò da lui, <i>or</i> a casa sua.
Amongst the ancients.	Bei den Alten.	Chez les anciens.	Appo, <i>or</i> Appresso gli antichi.
Do you come from home?	Kommen sie von Hause.	Venez-vous de chez vous?	Venite da casa?
I have seen him at your brother's.	Ich habe ihn bei Ihrem Bruder gesehen.	Je l'ai vu chez votre frère.	L'ho veduto a casa, <i>or</i> da vostro fratello.

* Of a person going to their own house, *a casa*, or *a casa sua* — never *da lui lei*, &c.

German.—*Bei* is used with verbs of rest ; *zu*, with those of movement, to a person ; *Nach* to a place.

Italian.—*A casa*, or *da*, is used with relation to movement :

Venite da me, or *a casa mia*.

In casa is used for the place where one is :

E in casa di mia padre.

Presso is also used in speaking of where a thing may be found :

Gli troverete presso del Signor N.

French and Italian.—Thanks are not expressed in return for inquiries after the health, a polite expression is returned :

A votre service.

A vous rendre mes devoirs.

Al vostro servizio.

Per obbedirla, &c.

English and German.—

Very well I thank you. *Sehr wohl ich danke Ihnen.*

French.—After *c'est que* the noun is put in the case of the verb :

C'est à Dieu que nous devons notre vie.

German.—The noun is put in the nominative, and the relative is introduced in the case required :

Gott ist es dem wir unser Leben verdanken.

French.—*C'est que*, or *qui*, are expressions not rendered in Italian :

C'est moi qui parlerai.

Parlerò io.

C'est moi qui vous ai élevé.

Io vi ho ammaestrato.

C'est à vous que j'ai donné ce livre.

Questo libro l' ho dato a voi.

CONCORD OF VERBS.

When one verb is governed by subjects of different persons, the first person is used in preference to the second, the second to the third.

French.—The plural pronoun, *nous* or *vous*, is added before the verb.

German.—The plural pronoun is better introduced :

You and I will go.

Du, dein Bruder und ich wir wollen gehen.

Mon père et moi nous irons.

Voi ed io saremo amici.

English.—When two or three nouns are joined by a conjunction copulative, the verb must be plural :

You and I are suspected.

The man with his children are gone, &c.

When disjunctive conjunctions unite the subjects of the verb, the singular verb is correct :

Neither James nor John is within.

With does not always unite nouns so as to require a plural verb :

Zeal with discretion is worth much.

When a plural and singular noun are connected by disjunctive conjunctions, the verb should agree with the one nearest to it, but such sentences are better avoided :

The king or the ministers resolve.

Either they or I am in fault.

German.—It is customary to employ the singular

verb as frequently as the plural after two or more substantives :

Morb und Verwüstung herrschet im Lande.

Italian.—When nouns are united by *e*, the verb is plural ; but it remains singular if *col* or *con* is employed :

Pietro con suo amico, è giunto dalla campagna.

Roberto è alla campagna con Enrico.

If several infinitives are the nominative, the verb is best singular :

Lo stare in campagna, il far moto ogni giorno, giovò alla salute.

English and French.—The relative *who*, *qui*, is of every person, therefore the verb agrees with the antecedent :

It is they who have done it. C'est nous qui l'avons dit.

German.—The relative is only of the third person, so the personal pronoun must be repeated after it :

Ich der ich viele Bücher gelesen habe.

Italian.—If *che* is used as a subject, the verb accords with the antecedent, or is in the third person ; but if *che* is the object, the verb must agree with the antecedent :

Io quello che ognun conosce non potrei mascherare il mio carattere.

Io son quello che vi disse, or che vi dissi tal cosa.

English.—Collectives require a singular or plural verb, according to the idea they suggest to the mind :

The army marches. The peasantry go barefooted.

In the first instance one body is represented to the

mind in the aggregate, in the second the part individually of which the whole is composed :

A collection was made. A number of men were assembled.

French and Italian.—Collectives, partitive, require a singular verb if followed by a singular noun. A plural verb, after a plural noun, unless it is preceded by a genitive article, when the verb must be singular :

Une infinité de personnes l'ont opprimé.

Le nombre des habitans étoit dix mille.

Ogni sorta di gente venne.

Italian.—The plural may be used after the genitive article :

La maggior parte degli uomini l'oppressero.

German.—The verb is always in the same number as the nominative really is, whatever idea it may convey :

Alle Welt nimmt Theil.

French.—When no noun follows *la plupart* and *infinité*, &c. the verb is plural :

Une infinité pensent. La plupart le croient.

La plupart des hommes le croit.

French and Italian.—The verb is always singular after collectives general :

L'armée est très nombreuse.

L'esercito è arrivato.

German.—The verb is plural after *ein paar*, *ein bußend*, &c. before a noun :

Ein paar Häufen sind abgebrannt.

Italian.—When the verb begins the sentence and relates to more than one nominative, it may be plural or singular with equal propriety.

English.—The negation is placed between the auxiliary and participle, or infinitive :

I could not hear him. I have not told him.

German.—The negation may be placed before the infinitive or participle of a verb at the end of a sentence :

Ich konnte ihn nicht hören ;

but it is usually placed before the word it negatives.

The infinitive or participle must always close the sentence, except when conjunctions or relative pronouns throw the finite verb to the end of the sentence ; when they are used together, the participle precedes the infinitive. Whatever determines the verb is placed last, so the separable particles, when there are no infinitives or participles, close the sentence, and sometimes may follow the infinitive also :

Es fiel ihm auf einmal seine Rede ein.

Ich sah die Gewitter Wolke über den Wald fahren.

Es fängt su lesen an.

Nehmen Sie das Buch mit.

The particles are prefixed to the finite verb when it ends the sentence, and to infinitives and participles :

Da ich Ihr Geschenk mit Dankbarkeit annehme.

If an infinitive depends on the nominative, it is not placed at the end of the sentence, but precedes the verb :

Die Gelegenheit gute Bücher zu kaufen ereignet sich nicht alle Tage.

But it may either precede or follow any proposition

that is determined by it, by means of a relative pronoun; the first is preferable:

Es ist Schwer einen Feind zu überfallen welcher wachsam ist.

Es ist Schwer einen Feind welcher wachsam ist zu überfallen.

All words governed by a verb are placed after it, or between the verb and participle.

Whenever the attention is to be directed to a particular word, it begins the sentence:

Erhalten hat mein Vetter den Brief zwar aber er hat ihn nicht gelesen.

When a dative and accusative follow a verb, the dative precedes the accusative, unless a particular expression is required, as the greatest emphasis is laid on the last:

Er schrieb seinem Bruder einen Brief.

English, French, Italian.—The accusative precedes the dative, or the shortest regimen is placed first.

German.—If one of these is a personal pronoun, it precedes the other, whatever is its case; if both are personal pronouns, the accusative precedes the dative, unless particular stress is required:

Schreiben Sie ihm einen Brief. Er giebt es ihm.*

French and Italian.—When one is a pronoun, it

* Personal pronouns before demonstrative:

Er hat mir das erzählt.

Es before any other pronoun, except reflexive ones:

Er hat es mir erzählt.

Reflexive pronouns before any other:

Er schämt sich Deiner.

In personal pronouns, accusative before dative:

Ich will dich ihm vorstellen.

precedes the other object; when both are pronouns, the first person precedes the second, the second the third; when both pronouns are of the same person, the accusative precedes:

Je vous le donne. Je le lui donne.
Velo do. Mi ti offro.

Italian.—When both pronouns are of the same person, the dative precedes:

Gl'elo dò.

English.—The accusative precedes the dative:

I give it to you. I give the book to you.

German.—Circumstances of time and place precede the object of a verb, unless that is a personal pronoun:

Er schickte seinem Freunde vorgestern das Geld.
Ich fand ihn vorgestern in Wien.

The Order of Words in a Sentence.

1. The Article or Preposition.
2. Word of Totality.
3. The Pronoun.
4. The Numeral (if two, either the cardinal or ordinal first).
5. The Adjective.

Of all these thy hundred true friends.
Von allen diesen deinen hundert treuen Freunden.
De tous tes cent vrais amis.
Di tutti questi tuoi cento fedeli amici.

German.—1. A sentence is faulty when too many adjectives are heaped together :

Die verstorbene alte treue Ragb, instead of—

Die alte treue Ragb die verstorbene ist.

2. Also when substantives are collected, each the attribute of the other :

Die Schwierigkeit der Erklärung des Ursprung des Uebels,
instead of—

Die Schwierigkeit den Ursprung des Uebels zu erklären.

3. When the attribute is extended with too great circumlocution :

Eine von Temperament oder vernunftwidriger blinder Resignation herrührende Seelenstärke, instead of—

Eine Seelenstärke welche von Temperament ——— herrührt.

ON THE

CONSTRUCTION OF THE SENTENCES.

1. *English, German, French, Italian.*—In simple sentences the order is—1. Subject ; 2. Verb ; 3. Attribute :

I am hungry.

Ich bin zufrieden.

J'aime faim.

Ho fame.

German.—When the verb is compound, the participle is placed at the end of the sentence :

Ich habe ihm diesen Rath gegeben.

When a conjunction, relative pronoun, or any govern-

ing word, commences the sentence, the verb follows the participle or attribute :

*Ich hoffte daß er fleißiger wäre.
Der Mann welchen zufrieden ist.*

This is not the case when the conjunction *Daß* is omitted, though it be understood, and the subjunctive tense be still used, as —

Er glaubte die sache wäre abgemacht.

2. *English, German, French, Italian.*—In interrogative sentences the order is—1. Verb ; 2. Subject ; 3. Attribute ; excepting when interrogative pronouns are the nominative :

<i>Is he arrived?</i>	<i>Who is arrived?</i>	<i>Ist er gekommen?</i>
<i>Est il arrivé?</i>	<i>Qui est arrivé?</i>	<i>Wer ist gekommen?</i>
<i>E egli arrivato?</i>	<i>Chi è arrivato?</i>	<i>Kommt der Feind?</i>

French.—If a noun is the nominative, it must begin the sentence, and a pronoun must follow the verb :

L'ennemi vient-il ?

German.—This order takes place when the adverbs of time or place, and many conjunctions, commence the sentence, or when *Wenn* is not expressed but understood :

*Gestern war ich bey ihm. Darum sind sie da gewesen.
Ist er gleich arm. Sey auch die Sache wie er erzählt.*

English, German, French, Italian.—When the subjunctive is used to express a wish :

Would that they were disposed !

Wöge mich der Himmel nie vergessen lassen.

Pleût au ciel !

Fossero essi già disposti !

Que n'ai-je des livres !

Puissent-ils se convaincre !

German, French, Italian.—When an impersonal verb begins the sentence :

Es lehrt uns die Erfahrung.

Il a arrivé une chose.

E accaduto un gran caso.

The subject or nominative follows the verb :

English, German, French, Italian.—In relating the words of another person :

"I am come," said he to me.

"Sie haben recht," antwortete er.

"Venez ici," me dit il.

"Venite qua," mi diss' egli.

French and Italian.—When a preceding pronoun is the regimen :

La nouvelle que m'apporta le courrier.

La nuova che mi portò il corriere.

English and German.—After a comparative in the second part of the sentence :

The longer the day is, the shorter is the night.

Je schöner die Wirthinn ist, je häßlicher ist der Rechnung.

French and Italian.—The nominative precedes :

Plus le jour est long, plus la nuit est courte.

German.—When the object commences the sentence :

Dieses Glück genießt der Jugendhafte.

3. *English, German, French, Italian.*—When the adverbs *How, Wie, combien, quanto*, begin the sentence,

1. Attribute ; 2. Verb ; 3. Subject :

How much is this box ?

Wie groß ist Ihre Kiste !

How great is your goodness !

Wie theuer ist diese Dose ?

Combien coûte ceci ?

Quanto costa questa tabacchiera ?

Quanto è grande la vostra bontà !

French.—This construction does not take place after *que* :

Que votre bonté est grande, &c.

German.—If the particles *Je so, wie so*, are used in an admirative manner—1. Attribute; 2. Subject; 3. Verb :

Je langer es dauert desto schlimmer für ihn.

So reich er ist so kann er doch, &c.

Je alter der Wein desto besser ist er.

This construction takes place when *Wer, Was*, precede an indirect question :

Er fragte ihn wer der Mann sey und was er wolle.

4. When the infinitive begins the sentence :

Gehorchen wollen die Leute nicht.

Participles used adverbially, and every adverb or preposition, beginning the sentence, throws the subject after the verb :

Reinend sprach der Vater. Bald kommt der Winter.

1. The subject is omitted when the passive form is used impersonally in inverted sentences :

Heute wird getanzet. Hier wird gefreiet und anderswo begraben.

2. When the reflexive pronoun precedes the impersonal verb :

Mir daucht wenn ich ihn sähe war mir wohl.

3. In the second persons of the imperative, unless particular emphasis is required :

Komm, folge mir und theile was ich habe.

Italian.—The verb may precede the nominative

with propriety in any sentence, and both the direct and indirect regimen, the adjective and the attribute, may allow of different transpositions to increase the harmony of the sentence :

Alcune ne conosco.

A chi fa male mai mancano scuse.

Miseri sono gli scellarati.

I più aspri tormenti che immaginarsi possano, &c.

NEGATIONS.

English.—*Not* is placed after the verb, or between the verb and participle :

I shall not.

I have not done it.

German.—*Nicht* follows every thing but the infinitive and participle :

Ich sah ihn diesen ganzen Tag nicht.

Ich habe ihn den ganzen Tag nicht gesehen.

French.—*Ne* before the verb, *pas* or *point* after it, or between the infinitive and participle. *Ne pas*, both before infinitives. *Ne*, without *pas*, after *cesser*, *oser*, *pouvoir* (also after *savoir*, when used in the sense of *pouvoir*), when followed by an infinitive. *Point* denies more absolutely than *pas* ; but in interrogative sentences *point* implies a doubt :

Je ne sais pas lire. Je ne le veux point. Ne pas craindre.

Je ne puis vous obliger. N'est il point venu?

Italian.—*Non*, placed before the verb :

Non potei udirlo.

Già is sometimes added to heighten the negation.

English.—*Neither, nor :*

*They have neither religion nor love.
I neither love them nor hate them.*

German.—Before nouns or infinitives, *Weder, Noch :*

*Er kann weder lesen noch schreiben.
Die Bösen haben weder Religion noch Liebe.*

Before verbs, *Nicht, Auch nicht :*

Ich liebe sie nicht und hasse sie auch nicht.

French.—*Ne* before the verb, and *ni* before two nouns or two infinitives ; *ne—ni ne* before two verbs in any tense :

Il ne sait ni lire ni écrire. Je ne les aime, ni ne les hait.

Italian.—*Non nè, nè :*

Non posso nè affermarlo nè negarlo.

Nè, nè : Nè li amo, e nè li odio.

N.B.—*Point* implies something permanent, as *never :*

Il ne lit point.

Pas, something accidental, as *now :*

Il ne lit pas.

Point can be used well to end a sentence, or in answer to a question, instead of *non pas*.

English, German.—Two negations can never be used in any simple sentence :

Never.

By no means.

Niemals.

{

*Sicher
Ja*

} nicht. Auf keinen Fall.

Ne—jamais.

Ne—nullement.

Mai non.

Non—affatto.

Non—mai.

<i>I have never been there.</i>	<i>Ich bin niemals da gewesen.</i>
<i>Je n'y ai jamais été.</i>	<i>Mai non ci era.</i>
<i>Non ci sono mai stato.</i>	
<i>I by no means wish it.</i>	<i>Auf keinen Fall wünsche ich es.</i>
<i>Je ne le veux nullement.</i>	<i>Non lo voglio affatto.</i>

English.—*No.*

German.—*Nein*, in answer to a question; *Nein*, before a noun.

French.—*Ne*—*aucun*, declinable before a noun; *non*, in answer to a question.

Italian.—*Non*—*nessuno*. *No*, in answer to a question, and after *questo*, *quello*, &c.:

There is no knowledge more useful than that of ourselves.
Es giebt keine nützlichere Kenntniß als die von uns selbst.
Il n'y a aucune connaissance plus utile que celle de nous mêmes.
Non v'è nessuna conoscenza più utile, di quella di noi stessi.

French and Italian.—*Ne* is used after the verbs *craindre*, *appréhender*, *avoir peur*, *empêcher*, and *prendre garde*, followed by *que*, when used affirmatively, and after the conjunctions *à moins que*, *de crainte que*, *de peur que*, and *que*, when it means *unless* and *si*:

La pluie empêcha qu'on ne s'allât promener.

Italian.—The negative is not used after *temere* when the fear expressed is real; it is only used when a thing is also wished:

Temo che non venga.

No negation is used after *impedire* when the thing is certain.

French.—*Pas* is used when the thing is wished, as well as *ne* after *craindre*, *de peur que*, &c. :

Je crains que ce fripon ne soit pas puni.

Ne is used after *douter*, *nier*, *désespérer*, and *disconvenir*, when they are used negatively and followed by *que* :

Je ne doute pas, je ne nie pas que vous ne soyez mon ami.

The *ne* may be omitted after *nier* and *disconvenir*.

French and Italian.—*Depuis que*, and *il y a*, are followed by *ne* when used in the past tense, and followed by a noun signifying time :

Il y a six mois que je ne l'ai vu.

Depuis qui je ne lui ai parlé.

E un giorno che non l'ho veduto.

German.—The negative is not necessary, and could not be used in many of these phrases.

French.—*Pas* or *point* is used also when the verb is in the present tense :

Il y a six mois que nous ne nous parlons point.

The negative is not used before an infinitive after *appréhender*, *empêcher*, *craindre*, *prendre garde*, though it is used with other parts of the verb :

Prenez garde de tomber.

Prenez garde que vous ne tombiez pas.

Il craint d'être découvert.

Pas is also used when *prendre garde* means *to reflect*, and does not take the subjunctive after it :

Prenez garde que vous ne m'entendez pas.

English, German, French, Italian.—It is always

used after *take care*, *Sich hüten*, *badare*, *guardare*, *avvertire* :

Take care not to fall.

Hüten Sie sich daß Sie nicht betrogen werden.

Nehmen Sie sich in acht daß Sie nicht betrogen werden.

Nehmen Sie Sich in acht daß sie nicht fallen.

Badate di non cadere. Si guardi di non cadere.

Nothing but—but.

You do nothing but chatter.

Nichts—als.

Sie thun nichts als schwätzen.

Rien—que. Ne—que.

Vous ne faites rien que bavarder.

Non—se non.

Non fa se non ciarlare.

Altro, or Altra cosa che.

Non fa altro che ciarlare.

German and French.—A negation is used to add emphasis :

Wie stolz scheint er nicht?

Quel bruit n'auroient-ils pas fait, s'ils m'auroient attrapé!

INTERROGATIONS.

In interrogative sentences the nominative is placed after the verb.

French.—Before the pronoun *it* or *elle*, when a vowel follows, *t* is inserted :

A-t-il été ?

Italian.—As the pronouns are seldom used, *forse* is sometimes added to make a question :

Avete pranzato forse?

French.—When a substantive is the nominative,

it must begin the sentence, and the pronoun *be* used also after the verb :

Votre père a-t-il diné ?

Except when adverbs or interrogative pronouns are used :

Que fait votre père ?

If, however, the verb governs a following verb, the noun must begin the sentence, though adverbs, &c. are used :

Votre père que veut-il faire ?

Italian.—The substantive, when a nominative may either be placed first or after.

Questions, not direct interrogations, but used to elicit answers, are expressed as follows.

English.—The interrogative verb is used after the negative question, or a negative interrogation after an affirmative verb :

He is not dead, is he ?

He is dead, is he not ?

German.—Simply *Ist er tobt ?* or *Er ist tobt nicht wahr ?*
Ist er nicht tobt ?

French.—Either *est-ce que*, and the verb following in the affirmative, or the affirmative verb, and *n'est-ce pas* following :

Est-ce qu'il est mort ?

Il est mort n'est-ce pas ?

Italian.—*Forse* is used to express surprise :

Forse è morto ?

A question is often asked by adverbs commencing the sentence :

<i>Where.</i>	<i>Whence.</i>	<i>How.</i>	<i>Why.</i>	<i>How much.</i>
<i>Wo.</i>	<i>Woher.</i>	<i>Wie.</i>	<i>Warum.</i>	<i>Wie viel.</i>
<i>Où.</i>	<i>D'où.</i>	<i>Comment.</i>	<i>Pourquoi.</i>	<i>Combien.</i>
<i>Dove.</i>	<i>Donde.</i>	<i>Come.</i>	<i>Perchè.</i>	<i>Quanto.</i>

Qu'est-ce que.—*Ce* precedes the pronoun in the answer, when used in the question.

Est-ce là votre fils? Oui, ee l'est.

Either—or. Either living or dead. Lebte oder lebend.

Entweder—oder. Entweder komme ich selbst zu euch oder ich lasse euch wissen.

Ou—ou. Ou mort ou vif.

O—o. O morto, o vivo.

Che—o che. Chè verrò io stesso, da voi. O che vel manderò, a dire.

ADVERBS.

(INDECLINABLE.)

English.—Adverbs are usually placed after the verb, between the auxiliary and participle, or after both; they may, however, be placed between the nominative and verb. Those of quantity follow the participle:

I have eaten enough.

German.—They are placed after the verb, and between the auxiliary and participle; they precede the infinitive when they qualify it:

Er kommt bald. Bald kommen. Schön schreiben.

English and German.—Adverbs that modify a verb may either precede or follow it:

Certainly he will come. He will come certainly.

Gewiß wird er kommen. Er wird gewiß kommen.

French and Italian.—Adverbs are usually placed after the verb, but precede the participle:

Je l'aime tendrement. Non l'ho mai amato.

Italian.—They follow the participle, when more harmony is thus obtained.

German.—Adverbs of time are best placed before the object of the verb ; other adverbs usually follow it :

Ich habe heute das Buch gelesen.

Personal pronouns precede adverbs of time and dimension as well as others.

French and Italian.—Compound adverbs, and those that govern a noun following, and most adverbs of time, follow the participle and infinitive, and sometimes, also, the words governed by the verb :

Il a agi prudemment. Ha agito prudentemente.

Il a conduit cette affaire avec prudence.

German.—Adverbs of *manner* usually precede those of time, all other adverbs follow those of time. Most adverbs may begin a sentence. The nominative must then follow the verb.

French.—Adverbs of quantity and comparison, and the three adverbs of time, *souvent, toujours, jamais*, precede most other adverbs :

C'est toujours à l'improviste qu'il arrive.

English, German, French, Italian.—Adverbs of manner, and a few of the other classes, admit of degrees of comparison, the same as adjectives :

More quickly. Very speedily. Most worthily.

Liebens würdiger. Liebens würdigst.

Plus (or moins) profondément.

Più fortemente. Tardissimo. Pessimamente.

German.—The superlative absolute of the adverbs

is little used, *Ausserordentlich*, &c. are prefixed instead; and with respect to persons only an *e* may be added as a termination, and the particle *aufs* (*auf das*) prefixed:

Wenn wir auf höchst betrübt sind.

For the superlative relative the termination *en* is employed, and the prefix of *am* (*an dem*):

Er schreibt am schönsten unter allen.

Italian.—*Meglio* is used instead of *migliore*, adjectively, in familiar discourse:

Questo libro è meglio.

Many adjectives are used adverbially, and are then indeclinable.

French and Italian.—There are a few adjectives which are used as adverbs:

Se io dritto stimo. Elle chante faux.

French.—Adverbs of quantity, scarcity, and exclusion, are always followed by the preposition *de*:

Autant d'hommes, et autant de femmes.

Italian.—*Molto*, *poco*, *troppo*, *tanto*, &c. when placed before nouns, are declined like adjectives:

Tanti uomini e altrettante donne.

They are invariable before adjectives; but they may occasionally be found declined before adjectives in old authors:

Molti grandissimi tesori.

English and German.—They are not followed by any preposition:

As many men and as many women.
So viele Männer als Weiber.

French.—*Plus*, unless preceded by the article, is either followed by *de* or *que*; *davantage* ends a sentence, and must not be used instead of *le plus*. When there is no comparison the article is not declined before *plus* or *moins*, when followed by an adjective :

Quoique cette femme montre plus de fermeté que les autres elle n'est pas pour cela la moins affligée.

Cette femme a l'art de répandre des larmes dans le temps même qu'elle est le moins affligée.

Plus d'hommes que de femmes, plus de temps.

Italian.—*Più* and *meno* are followed by *di* when used as an adverb or noun, but not when placed adjectively before substantives :

Più uomini che donne. Più di tempo.

Il più del tempo. Tre anni e più, or Più di trè anni.

Più sometimes is used for *parecchi*. *I più, le più*, are used for *la maggior parte*. *Plus de*, &c. meaning *plus grand*, is rendered by *maggiore, minore*.

French.—*Où* is used both for time and place.

German and Italian.—*Dove*, and *Wo* and *Woher*, are used for place. *In cui*, and *In welchem*, for time.

French.—*Y* is used both for *here* and *there*; it is omitted before *irai, irois, &c.* :

We shall go there. Nous irons.

German.—*Hier. Here. Da. There.*

*Italian.**—*Ci, here; vi, there*; the adverb generally precedes the conjunctive pronoun :

Richiamovici. Transportons nous y.

* *Ci* and *vi* are exchanged with each other when they come next to the pronouns *ci* and *vi*, to prevent the repetition of the same sound. The order of the pronoun and adverb depends on the sound. *Ci* follows *vi*, and *vi* *mi*, as — *Avvicinatevici*.

Qui and *qua* are used for *here* ; *li*, *la*, *colà*, for *there* ; *costi* and *costà* for near the person addressed. In compounded words only *quà* and *costà* are used :

Quassù.

Costassù.

German and Italian.—*hier* and *Da*, *qui* and *costi*, are used after verbs of rest :

Er ist hier.

Egli è qui.

her, *hierher*, and *hin* ; *quà*, *costà*, *la*, *vi*, after verbs of movement :

Kommt her.

Geht hin.

Venite qua.

Andate colà.

Italian.—*Quivi* and *ivi* never take a preposition before them. *Indi* and *quindi* are used for *hence* and *thence*.

French and Italian.—*Jamais* and *mai*, without a negation, signify *toujours* and *sempre*.

Italian.—When *mai* precedes *non*, both are placed before the verb ; when *non* precedes, *mai* follows the verb :

Mai non mi rispose.

Non mi rispose mai.

English.—*Enough* follows the noun as well as the participle :

He has riches enough.

He has eaten enough.

French.—*Assez* precedes both :

Il a assez de richesses.

Il a assez mangé.

Italian.—*Abbastanza* may precede or follow the adjective or participle :

E ricco abbastanza, or

E mediocrement ricco.

Egli ha mangiato abbastanza, or *quanto basta.*

Assai is used for *much* and *very*, and only means *assez* before *bene* :

<i>Assai savio.</i>	<i>Very wise.</i>
<i>Assai bene.</i>	<i>Assez bien.</i>

German.—*Hinreichend* precedes, *Genug* either precedes or follows the noun :

Er hat gelb genug.	Er hat hinreichend Brod.
Er hat genug gegessen.	Er hat Brod genug.

English and German.—*Too* and *Zu*, as adverbs, signify *close* :

Shut to the window.
 Machen Sie das Fenster zu.

To and *Zu* signify *more than enough* :

Too much. *Zu viel.*

German.—Also *haste* :

Fahre zu.

PREPOSITIONS.

(INDECLINABLE.)

So called because prefixed to nouns or other words to mark the relation subsisting between them.

English.—Prepositions are often, in familiar speech, placed after the words they govern, though, grammatically, their place is first :

What is this for?

German.—Some follow, and some precede the noun.

French and Italian.—They are always placed before the words they govern :

De qui vous plaignez vous ? Di chi è questo ?

English and German.—When prepositions relate to more than one noun, they need only be once used.

French and Italian.—They are repeated before every noun, pronoun, or verb, unless the meaning is nearly synonymous.

French.—*De*—à, contre, sans, and en, are always repeated.

English.—Prepositions are most used to express those relations which are marked in many languages by the declension of noun and pronoun. *To* is required to form the dative case and the infinitive of verbs.

French and Italian.—Except in personal pronouns, *a* is required for the dative.

German.—*zu* is not used, except motion to a place or direction is expressed ; the dative case is distinguished by the article, or formed in the nouns and pronouns. Prepositions govern different cases.

English, French, Italian.—Many require *à* or *de*, *to* or *of*, &c. after them. Some of them precede nouns without the addition of another preposition.

French and Italian.—A noun may be governed by two prepositions, provided they require the same case :

Pour et contre la paix, not en faveur et contre.

German.—Some, such as *An, Auf, Hinter, In, Neben, über, Unter, Vor, Zwischen*, govern the dative when they express *rest* or *motion in a place*, and the accusative when *motion to a place* is intended :

Er ist auf dem Felde.

Auf das Feld gehen.

Some of the Prepositions that govern the Genitive Case.

[The preposition marked where the cases differ.]

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
On account of.	{ wegen. wegen, wegen, wegen. wegen (gen. and d.) wegen.	A cause de. A fin de. Le long de. Selon (acc.)	A motivo di, Grazia di, Per atto di, A cagione, A fine di. Lungo (d. or acc.) A secondo di. Secondo, Giusta (acc.) Anzi (acc.) Prima di. Avanti il, or a. Davanti a, or il. Dinanzi a, or il. Innanzi a. In seguito di. Durante, Per (acc.)
Along (acc.)			
According to.			
Before (acc.)	{ Vor (d. and acc.)	Avant. Devant.	
In consequence of. During (acc.)	{ Aufolge (gen. and d.) während.	En conséquence de. Pendant, Pour (acc.)	

Some of the Prepositions that govern the Genitive Case (continued).

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
Instead of.	Anstatt, statt.	Au lieu de.	In vece di. Ovvero (<i>acc.</i>) Ad onta di. Malgrado (<i>gen. d. acc.</i>) Di qua (di <i>or</i> da). Di là (da). Al di sopra di. Al di sotto di. In mezzo (a <i>or</i> di). Col mezzo di. Mediante (<i>acc.</i>) Non ostante (<i>acc.</i>) Accanto, Allato a. Appresso (<i>gen. d. acc.</i>) Non lungi da. Presso (a <i>or</i> di). Vicino (a <i>or</i> di).
In spite of.	Groß (<i>gen. and d.</i>)	Malgré (<i>acc.</i>)	
On this side of.	Diesseit.	Au deça de.	
On that side of.	Genseit.	Au delà de.	
On the upper side of.	Oberrhalb.	Au dessus de.	
On the lower part of.	Unterrhalb.	Au dessous de.	
In the midst of.	Innerhalb.	Au milieu de.	
By means of.	Mittels, Vermittels.	Moyennant (<i>acc.</i>)	
Notwithstanding (<i>acc.</i>)	ungeachtet.	Nonobstant (<i>acc.</i>)	
Not far from.	unfern, unweit.	A côté de.	
Near to.	(<i>d. and acc.</i>)	Auprès de. Proche de, Près de.	

Some of the Prepositions that govern the Genitive Case (continued).

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
Pursuant to.	Befolge.	Ensuite de.	Dopo di.
By the power of.	Kraft, Bermöge.	En vertu de, A cause de.	In virtù di.
For the sake of.	um — willen.	Pour l'amour de.	Per rispetto di.
Within (acc.)	Innerhalb.	Au dedans de, Parmi (acc.)	Per l' amor di.
Without.	Außerhalb.	Au dehors de.	Al di dentro di.
Out of.		Hors de.	Per } di fuori di. Al } Fuori di.

Some that govern the Dative Case.

After (acc.)	Nach.	Après (acc.)	Dopo (acc. and gen.)
According to.		Après, Selon (acc.)	Secondo (acc.)
To, Towards.		A.	
Against, Towards (acc.)	Entgegen.	Au devant de.	Incontro a.
Opposite, Meeting (acc.)		Contre (acc.)	Contro (gen. d. acc.)
Against, Contrary to.	Entwider.		

Some of the Prepositions that govern the Dative Case (continued).

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
To, by, in, on, at (<i>acc.</i>)	zu.	A, Chez (<i>acc.</i>)	A, Da.
Behind (<i>acc.</i>)	hinter.	Derrière (<i>acc.</i>)	Dietro (<i>d.</i> or <i>acc.</i>)
Including.	} Sammt, nebst.	Avec (<i>acc.</i>)	Insieme, Con (<i>acc.</i>)
Together with.			
Over against (<i>acc.</i>)	gegenüber.	Vis à vis (<i>d.</i>)	Dirimpetto a. A fronte a.
Out of.	Aus.	Dehors (<i>acc.</i>)	Fuori di, or da.
On the outside of.	Außer.	Hors de.	Da, Fin da.
Of, from, by (<i>acc.</i>)	Von.	De, Depuis, Dès (<i>acc.</i>)	Presso (a or di).
Next to.	nebst, zusammen.	Proche de.	Appresso (<i>gen. d. acc.</i>)
Near to.	Bei.	Auprès de, Chez (<i>acc.</i>)	Vicino (<i>gen. and d.</i>)
Since (<i>acc.</i>)	Seit.	Depuis (<i>acc.</i>)	Da, Fin da.
With (<i>acc.</i>)	mit.	Avec (<i>acc.</i>)	Con (<i>acc.</i>)

Some of the Prepositions that govern the Accusative Case.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
Against, Contrary to. On.	Wider. Auf (<i>d.</i> and <i>acc.</i>)	Contre (<i>acc.</i>). Sur.	Contro Sopra { (<i>gen. d. acc.</i>) Verso
Against, Towards. About, Near to.	Gegen.	Vers, Envers, Contre (<i>acc.</i>)	Inverso (<i>gen.</i> and <i>d.</i>) D' intorno a.
About, Around.	um.	Autour de, Pour.	Attorno a. Per (<i>acc.</i>) Per (<i>acc.</i>) Presso di.
For. Near.	für. Надъ.	Pour (<i>acc.</i>) Proche de. A travers (<i>acc.</i>)	
Through, By.	Durch.	Au travers de. Par (<i>acc.</i>)	Per (<i>acc.</i>)
Without. Except.	Ohne.	Sans (<i>acc.</i>)	Senza (<i>gen.</i> and <i>acc.</i>)
Under.	unter (<i>gen.</i> and <i>d.</i>)	Par dessous, Sous (<i>acc.</i>) A l'abri de.	Al Coperto di. All' ombra di. Sotto (<i>gen. d. acc.</i>)

German. — *Halber*, *Halben*, *Entgegen*, *Zuwider*, *Zunächst*, *Gegenüber*, always follow the noun. No article is used with *Halber*. After an article *Halben* is used :

Er ist mir *zuwider*.

Der Freundschaft *halben*; better *Freundschafts halber*.

Ungeachtet and *Wegen* may either precede or follow the noun. *Um*—*Willen*, *Wegen*, and *Halben*, may be united with *Mein*, *Dein*, &c. :

Meinethalben. *Deinetwegen*. *Um feinetwillen*.

Zufolge governs the dative when it follows the noun, the genitive when it precedes it :

Zufolge deines Befehles. *Deinem Befehle* zufolge.

Außer is followed by the genitive in only one instance :

Außer Landes.

Nach precedes its case when a second noun is governed by the first :

Nach der Beschreibung des Livius.

It follows the case when no other noun governed by it follows :

Der Beschreibung *nach*.

Italian. — *Contro* governs the genitive before personal pronouns, the dative or accusative before nouns. *Dopo*, the genitive before the pronouns, accusative before nouns. *Sopra* governs the genitive, dative, or accusative; *senza*, either the genitive or accusative, before nouns. Before personal pronouns, generally the genitive. *Sino*, or *fino*, is used both for the beginning and the ending in point of time and place :

Vengo sin da Roma.

Sin da ragazzo.

Vado sin a Londra.

Che avete fatto infino ad ora?

German.—*Zu* denotes a relation to some other point in *situation*, not in *duration* :

Ich ging zu meinem Vater und blieb bei ihm bis vier Uhr.

Zu is used in correspondence with *von* as the ending point of distance :

Von Ort zu Ort.

To mark *direction* to a person :

Ich trat zu Dir.

(In this sense, with respect to things, it is only now retained in a few expressions, as *Zu Tische*, *Zu Bette*, &c.) *Zu* points out *place* only before names of cities, and before *haus* in the sense of *home* :

Er studirt zu Paris. Thut als wenn Ihr zu Hause wäret.

Before names of cities *in* is used, except when a *personal* action is spoken of :

In Berlin war die Cholera. Er wohnt zu Berlin.

Bis is mostly used, with other prepositions, to point out the ending point of duration of time :

Bis in, bis zu, bis auf. Bleibt bis zum Abend ;

and the limit of an extent of space or movement.

Von is used in opposition to *nach*, *an*, and *auf*, as well as *Zu* ; it points out the beginning point of any movement and of any extent, both of time or place :

Von England aus. Von Jugend auf. Von Anfang an.

Um points out a nearer determination of time than *Gegen* :

Um vier Uhr. Gegen vier Uhr.

Nach, for future time, is placed in opposition to vor:

Thu, was vor Dir kein Weib gethan, nach Dir kein Weib mehr thun wird.

Nach signifies *after* in time, *to* in direction, *according to* both in direction and circumstance:

Er ist ein Viertel nach Zwei. Wenn gehen Sie nach der Stadt?
Meiner Meinung nach. Dem Strome nach.

Nach is used before names of places, and countries, and things, &c. not before *persons*:

Ich gehe nicht nach Hof.

Zu, or hin, often follow the noun in connexion with Nach:

Der Hase lief nach der Stadt zu.
Es donnert nach Gebirge hin.

French.—*Avant* is a preposition of time and order; *devant*, of place:

Il est arrivé avant moi. L'article se met avant le nom.
Il a paru devant le juge. Si vous êtes pressé courez devant.

English.—*During* and *for* are used for the past or future:

During the winter I kept the house.
For two days I can spare it.
I had it for two days.

French.—*Pendant* denotes a duration more limited than *durant*:

Pendant l'hiver. Durant la guerre. Pendant deux jours.

Italian.—*Per* is used for the duration of time:

Per due giorni.

Durante, or *in*, before a noun and article:

Nell' inverno. Durante l'inverno.

German.—*Während, Ueber:*

Während des Winters gingen wir oft ins theater.

Den Winter über sind wir in Brighton gewesen.

Ueber points out the agreement, in point of time, between the action and period named :

Den Sabbath ueber waren sie stille.

This agreement is also expressed by the genitive or accusative :

Da er des andern Tags in die Messe ging paßt' ich meine Zeit ab.
Mellefont kann den Augenblick hier seyn.

Während differs from *Unter* ; the former is only used when the sense implies duration of the action :

Während des zehnstündigen Kumpfes, &c.

Wir sind geboren unter gleichen Sternen.

Vor is used for *place* and time past : *

Er gehet vor mir.

Vor drei Tagen.

To mark the cause of a thing :

Vor Hunger sterben.

When fear, warning, or protection, are implied :

Wir sind vor den Feinden sicher.

Für is used to mark a price :

Ich habe das Buch für einen Thaler gekauft.

In passing an opinion :

Ich halte ihn für einen ehrlichen Mann.

* For future time *auf* would be used :

Sie sollen es auf zwei Tage haben.

With regard to a remedy :

Es ist gut für den Fieber.

In the sense of *instead* and *as to* :

Ich thue den Dienst für meinen Bruder.

Ich für meine Person, &c.

Auf marks, in a particular manner, an exact point of time or measure :

Er kam auf die Minute.

And in connexion with *Bis*, the extreme limit of either :

Er hat die Flasche bis auf die Hälfte aufgetrunken.

An expresses vicinity in a more particular manner than bei :

An einem hängen. Bleibe bei mir.

It may also imply an official connexion :

Er steht an der Kirche.

An is used sometimes to express an approximate, not an exact number :

Man fand an sechs Packete.

An, with the dative, is only used before the name of a point of time. In, with the dative, before those expressing a space of time :

An einem Morgen ist der Herzog fort.

Sie haben in schwachen Stunden mich gesehen.

Bei is used before words referring to time, but not expressing *precise points of time* :

Einmal geschah 's bei unsern Spielen, &c.

Some expressions, however, are still retained from old German, when it precedes precise points of time :

Bei Tage.

Bei Nacht.

Bei points out vicinity in an indeterminate manner.

French.—*En* serves to mark relations of *time, place,* and *situation.* *En* and *dans* differ in this, that the former is used in a more vague, the latter in a more determinate sense. *En* is, therefore, seldom followed by the article :

J'étois en Angleterre, dans la province de Middlesex.

En is used to express the time spent in any action; *dans* to denote that after such a time is elapsed a thing will be done :

Je vais en deux heures de Paris à Versailles.

Dans deux jours je partirai pour Versailles.

Italian.—*In* is used for an object on the surface as well as for one within another, and also for the action of placing it there. *Su* is only used when an idea of elevation is conveyed :

Stare in città. Ponete vino in tavola. Essere in mare.

The article is added when *enclosure* is intended, or if the sense is at all restricted :

I pesci vivono nel mare. Essere nel mare Baltico.

Per is used when any idea of passage is implied :

Una voce corre per la città.

In is used both for *dans* and *en*, in relation to past time; *fra* is used as often as *in* with respect to the future :

Vi giunse in un ora.

Sara qui fra tre giorni, or in tre giorni.

Tra and *fra* may also be used for place in the sense of *in* :

Io diceva fra me.

Vivere fra i piaceri.

English and German.—*In* and *In* are used for the duration of both past and future times :

I shall get there in a day.

I came there in a day.

Ich werde den Weg in einem oder zwei Tagen machen.

Wir haben den Weg in einer Stunde gemacht.

German.—*In* and the dative, *Ueber* and the accusative, are only used in the future before words denoting points of time; the first shews that the event will not occur *later*, and the latter that it will not occur *sooner*, than the time named :

In wenig Tagen kann sich viel ereignen.

Ueber ein Kleines so werdet Ihr mich sehen.

French.—*En* is used in the sense of *like* or *as* :

Dressed as a peasant.

Habillé en paysan.

German and Italian.—*Als* and *da* are employed :

Als Bauer gekleidet.

Vestito da Contadino.

Italian.—*Per* is used both in the sense of *par* and *pour* :

Il est mort pour sa patrie.

Egli è morto per la patria.

Payer cinq francs par tête.

Pagare cinque franchi per uno.

On the Prepositions A and De.

The use of the prepositions *à* and *de* is very extensive.

French.—*De* is used for possession :

Le maître de la maison.

Italian.—*Di* :

Il maestro della casa.

English.—*Of* :

The master of the house.

German.—The genitive case alone required, or von with the dative :

Der Herr des Hauses.

Die Gränzen von Frankreich.

French.—Extraction :

Il vient de Rome.

Jean de Paris.

Italian.—*Di* and *Da* :

Egli è di Svezia.

Raffaello da Urbino.

English.—*From, of* :

He is from Sweden.

Henry of Monmouth.

German.—*Aus, Von* :

Er ist aus Schweden.

Er ist von Rome.

Johann von Paris.

French.—Separation (*as the ablative*):

A mon départ de Rome.

Italian.—*Di* and *Da* :

Alla mia partenza da Roma.

Esce della città.

English.—*From :*

On my departure from Rome. He went out of the city.

German.—*Von, Bei, Aus :*

Er geht aus der Stadt. Bei meiner Abreise.

Er ging von uns weg.

French.—*Quality :*

Une boîte d'argent.

Italian.—*Di :*

Una scatola d'argento.

English.—*Of :*

A box of silver.

German.—*Von :*

Eine Dose von Silber.

French.—*To form the genitive case :*

Il parle de moi.

Italian.—*Di :*

Egli parla di me. Egli ha parlato del fratello.

English.—*Of :*

He speaks of me.

German.—*Von, or the genitive case only :*

Er spricht von mir. Er denkt meiner.

French.—*Cause :*

Trembler de peur. Frapper du pied.

Italian.—*Di, con :*

Tremar di paura. Percuotere col piede.

English.— *With or through, for :*
To tremble with fear, or for fear.

German.— *Bor :*
Bor Furcht zittern.

French.— *Result :*
Mourir de faim.

Italian.— *Di :*
Morir di fame.

English.— *From and of :*
To die of hunger.

German.— *Bor and Bon :*
Bor Hunger sterben.

French.— *Proportion :*
Le livre de seize onces.

Italian :
Una libbra di sedici once.

English.— *Of :*
The pound of sixteen ounces.

German.— *Zu, or Bon :*
Das Pfund zu sechzehn Unzen.

French.— *Time :*
De jour, de nuit.

Italian.— *Di :*
Di giorno, di notte.

English.— *By :*
By day, by night.

German.— *Bei :*
Bei Tage, bei Nacht.

On the Preposition Da.

Italian.—*Da* is the mark of the ablative case, signifying separation, operation, and difference :

Esser amato da qualcheduno. Separato dalla moglie.

As a preposition, it denotes origin and dependence. It is used for the use or destination of a thing :

Berretta da notte. Camera da letto.

French.—*De, à : **

Chambre à coucher. Bonnet de nuit.

English and German.—The noun is used adjectively :

Night-cap. Stachthaube.

Italian.—After a participle in the passive voice :

La lettera è stata scritta da lui.

French.—*Par :*

La lettre a été écrite par lui.

English.—*By :*

The letter was written by him.

German.—*Von :*

Der Brief wurde von ihm geschrieben.

Italian.—Before approximate numbers :

Ha da due milioni di capitale.

French.—*Environ :*

Il a environ deux millions de capitale.

* *A* always in the sense of *pour* or *for* to.

English.— *About :*

He has about two millions of capital.

German.— *ungefähr, or gegen :*

Er hat gegen (or ungefähr) zwei Millionen Capital.

Italian.— Before infinitives, after adjectives, implying a cause or motive :

Questo è buono da mangiare.

French.— *A :*

Cela est bon à manger.

English.— *To (for to) :*

That is good to eat.

German.— *Zu :*

Das ist gut zu essen.

Italian.— Before infinitives instead of the passive voice :

Diede ordine a quello che da far fosse.

French.— The active voice :

Il lui ordonna ce qu'il falloit faire.

English.— The active or passive voice :

He gave him orders what to do.

He ordered what was to be done.

German.— The active voice :

Er gab Befehle was zu thun sey.

Italian.— Before the article and personal pronoun, meaning *home* or *house* :

Va da lui.

French.— *Chez :*

Il va chez lui.

English.— *To his house :*

He goes to his house.

German.— Zu:

Er geht zu ihm.

Italian.— To express the quality of, or what is becoming to a noun :

Ti giuro da galant uomo.

French.— *Foi, or en :*

Je te jure foi d'honnête, or en honnête homme.

English.— *As :*

I assure you, as a man of honour.

German.—

Ich versichere Dir so wahr ich ein ehrlicher Mann bin.

A is used for Relations of Time.

French.— *A :*

A midi.

A ce temps.

A quelle heure?

Italian.— *A :*

A mezzo giorno.

A che ora?

A quest' ora.

English.— *At :*

At noon.

At what hour?

At that time.

German.— um, Zu:

um zwölf Uhr.

um wie viel Uhr?

Zu jener Zeit.

French.— *Situation :*

A pied.

Être à table.

Italian.—*A :*

A piedi. Sedere a tavola.

English.—*On, at :*

On foot. To sit at table.

German.—*Zu, Bei :*

Zu Füsse. Bei Tische sitzen.

French.—*Place :*

Demeurer à Venise. Être à Londres.

Italian.—*A, in :*

Stare in Venezia. Dimorare a Londra.

English.—*At, in :*

To stay at Venice. To live in London.

German.—*Zu, In :*

Er wohnt zu Wien. In London leben.

French.—*Destination :*

Il va à Londres.

Italian.—*A :*

Egli va a Londra.

English.—*To :*

He goes to London.

German.—*Nach, Zu :*

Er geht nach London.

Nach must always be used in motion to a *place*,
Zu to a *person* :

Er geht zu ihm.

French.—*Manner :*

A mains jointes.

Italian.—*A :*

A mani giunte.

English.— *With :*

With clasped hands.

German.— *Mit :*

Mit gefalteten Händen.

French.— *Means :*

Travailler à l'aiguille.

Peindre à l'huile.

Italian.— *Con, in :*

Lavorare coll' ago.

Dipingere in olio.

English.— *With, in :*

To work with the needle.

To paint in oil.

German.— *Mit, In :*

Mit der Nadel arbeiten.

In Del malen.

French.— *Purpose, use :*

Boîte à poudre.

Italian.— *Da :*

Scatola da polvere.

English.— *Noun used adjectively :*

Powder-box.

German.—

Die Pulverschachtel.

French.— *To form the dative case :*

Il vient à mon père.

Italian.— *A :*

Viene al mio padre.

English.— *To :*

He comes to my father.

German.— *Zu* is only required for the dative case when motion is expressed :

Er kommt zu meinem Vater.

Sagen sie meinem Vater.

On the Prepositions Of, De, Di, Son.

1. *French and Italian.*—This preposition is used before nouns preceded by an adjective, when used in an indeterminate sense :

J'ai de beaux bijoux précieux. Incontrò di strane aventure.

Italian.—The *di* is not used unless a portion is intended :

Ha begli occhj.

English and German.—No preposition, or some other is used :

She has fine eyes. I met with strange adventures.
Das ist guter Wein. Ich habe viele Abenteuer erlebt.

2. *English, French, Italian.*—After the words *pound, ell, yard-measure, quantity, number, &c.* :

A yard of cloth. Un boisseau de charbon.
Un oncia di cioccolata.

German.—The preposition is omitted :

Ein Pfund Butter. Ein bißchen Brod.

3. *English, French, Italian.*—Before the names of *months, kingdoms, cities, &c.* :

The month of May. Le mois de Janvier.
Il mese di Maggio.

German.—No preposition used. When an adjective precedes, the genitive case is used :

Das Königreich Preußen. Ein Regiment guter Soldaten.

4. *English, French, Italian.*—Before a sub-

stantive governed in the genitive by a participle or adjective :

Full of merit. Plein de charmes. Stimato da tutti.

German.—The genitive case is used without a preposition, or von and the dative :

Voller Freude. Von Allen geschätzt.

5. *English, German, French, Italian.*—Before the names of countries when they specify the preceding one :

*A woman of Siberia. Der König von England.
Vin de Bourgogne. Vino di Spagna.*

English and German.—The name of the country is usually placed first as an adjective :

English tin. Das Englische Zinne.

6. *English, French, Italian.*—After the words *sort, kind, &c.* :

*All sorts of things. Toutes sortes de choses.
Ogni sorta di gente.*

German.—No preposition used :

Allehand Sachen.

7. *French.*—*De* is used after adverbs of *quantity, scarcity, exclusion, and negation* :

*Beaucoup de pain. Point de noyaux.
Il n'a pas d'enfans.*

Italian.—Many of these adverbs are declinable, and are not followed by a preposition. *Di* is never added to the negation :

Molta gente. Non ha figli.

English and German.—No preposition used after adverbs :

Many people. Viel Geld.

8. *French.*—*De* is placed between two nouns, when the second qualifies the first, or expresses what it is made of :

Jours de fête. Boîte d'or. Scatola d'oro.

Italian.—But many nouns are formed into adjectives :

Giorni festivi. *Arsura estiva.*

English.—Most nouns may be used adjectively :

Golden box. *Summer heat.*

German.—Von and the dative are used to express what a thing is made of ; compound words are formed when two nouns come together :

Die Feiertage.

Eine Dose von Gold, or Eine Goldene Dose.

9. *English, German, French, Italian.*—After superlative relatives :

The best of brothers.

Er ist der beste von den Brüdern.

Le meilleur de tous.

La più bella donna della società.

German.—Aus and unter are also used :

Der treueste aus meinen Freunden.

Or the genitive case without a preposition :

Er ist der beste der Brüdern.

Von always governs the dative case. It is used instead of the genitive case after the pronouns Wer, Welcher, Niemand, Jemand, Derjenige. Von is used in particular for the genitive case, before proper names,

words of number, &c. which are not susceptible of declension, and before the plural of those common names which are used with the indefinite article :

Der Koloss von Rhodus.

Man hat mich vor ein Gericht von Männern vorgefordert.

It may, however, be used before those which do bear declension :

Die Straßen, von Wien (instead of *Wiens*).

(The article is used before names of persons in the genitive.)

Die Schätze des Kräus.

Von is used to prevent the repetition of the genitive case :

Die Klagen von den Witwen der Soldaten.

10. *Italian*.—*Di* is used in asking questions before *essere*, in the sense of *to belong* :

Di chi è questo ?

French.—*A* is used :

A qui est cela.

English and German.—The genitive case without a preposition :

Whose is this ?

Wessen Kleid ist dieses.

11. *Italian*.—*Di* is used before *si* and *no* :

Credo di sì, scommetto di no.

French.—*Que* :

Je gage que non, Je crois que oui.

12. *Italian*.—*Senza* is followed by *di* before per-

sonal and demonstrative pronouns. *Fra* requires it before personal pronouns. When no article is used, *di* is omitted after *casa*, when the name of the owner follows :

A casa vostro fratello.

It may be omitted before *colui*, *colei*, when they precede a noun, and are preceded by an article or preposition :

In colui scambio. Nella colui presenza.

It is omitted before the word *Dio* when *grazia* or *mercè* follow :

La Dio mercè.

But *di* is used when they precede :

La grazia di Dio.

To express the Distance from one place to another.

English.	German.	French.	Italian.
From — { to. into.	<div> <div> { <p>Bon — nach.</p> <p>Bon — { zu. bis zu.</p> </div> </div>	<div> <div> { <p>De — à (in speaking of a particular place).</p> <p>De — en (before the name of a country, or when the same noun is repeated).</p> </div> </div>	<div> <div> { <p>Di — a.</p> <p>Di — in.</p> </div> </div>
<p>We have travelled from Italy into France.</p> <p>From hence to London.</p> <p>To go into France.</p> <p>From street to street.</p>	<p>Wir sind von Granreich nach Stalien gereist.</p> <p>Bon hier nach London.</p> <p>Nach Granreich gehen.</p> <p>Bon straße zu straße.</p>	<p>Nous avons voyagé d'Italie en France.</p> <p>D'ici à Londres.</p> <p>Aller en France.</p> <p>De rue en rue.</p>	<p>Abbiamo viaggiato d'Italia in Francia.</p> <p>Di qui a Londra.</p> <p>Andare in Francia.</p> <p>Di strada in istrada.</p>

To express Duration of Time.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
From—to.	Zeit—bis. Von—bis zu.	Depuis—jusqu'à.	Da—fin al.
From the end of October to April.	Von den letzten Tagen des Octobers bis zum Monat April.	Depuis les derniers jours d'Octobre jusqu'au mois d'Avril.	Dagli ultimi giorni d'Octobre fin al mese di Aprile.
From.	Von—an.	Dès.	Fin da—da.
From first childhood.	Von der ersten Kindheit an.	Dès la jeunesse.	Fin dalla giovinezza.
To (so as far).	Bis—in, an.	Jusqu'à.	Fin a che—fin a.
To (towards).	Gegen.	Envers.	Verso.
We conducted her to her carriage.	Wir haben sie bis an ihre Kutsche begleitet.	Nous l'avons accompagnée jusqu'à son carrosse.	L'abbiamo condotta fin alla sua carrozza.
Till.	Bis—in.	Jusqu'à.	Fin a.
From five o'clock till six.	Von fünf bis sechs Uhr.	De cinq heures jusqu'à six.	Dalle cinque fin alle sei.
Till night.	Bis in die Nacht.	Jusqu'à minuit.	Fin alla mezza notte.

CONJUNCTIONS,

(INDECLINABLE).

Conjunctions are used to connect sentences.

French and Italian.—They may be followed either by the infinitive, or indicative, or subjunctive mood. Those followed by the infinitive require the preposition *de* after them, as those used without it are distinguished from prepositions only by being joined to the verb :

Je travaille afin de vous surpasser.

M'applico tanto allo studio affine di sorpassarvi.

Il faut se reposer après avoir travaillé.

Bisogna riposarsi dopo aver lavorato.

English.—The gerund would be used after the latter sort :

One ought to rest after having laboured.

German.—The infinitive may form a noun, or the indicative must be used after conjunctions :

Ich arbeite damit ich Sie übertreffen möge.

English and German.—It is only after prepositions that the infinitive can be used :

I do it in order to surpass you.

Ich thu' es um Sie zu übertreffen.

French and Italian.—The infinitive is only used after conjunctions, when the action refers to the nominative of the sentence :

Nous ne pouvons trahir la vérité sans nous rendre méprisables.

Non possiamo tradir la verità senza renderci dispregevoli.

But we must use the indicative when it refers to the regimen :

Qu'ai-je fait pour que vous veniez ainsi m'insulter.

Cosa ho fatt' io che voi venite ad insultarmi.

Unless a direct regimen is introduced, to which the infinitive might refer :

Que vous ai-je fait pour venir ainsi m'insulter ?

Cosa vi ho fatto io per venirmi così ad insultare ?

Vous n'avez pas besoin de me le dire.

Non occorre che me lo dicciate.

English, French, Italian.—*But, mais, and ma,* are used after affirmative and negative verbs.

German.—*Sondern* only after a negation. *Aber* does not follow a negation unless it is merely used to increase the affirmation of the second term :

Er ist nicht reich aber gelehrt.

Aber only partly contradicts. *Sondern* establishes a direct contradiction. *Wenn* is used both in the present and future, but only interrogatively in the past. It is used for *if* and *when*. *Da* and *Als* are used affirmatively in past time for *when*. *Da* can never be used interrogatively for *when*. *Ob* is only used for *whether*. *Da*, in the meaning of *since*, is only used when something follows depending on it. *Seit* is used for time alone.

English.—*If* is used in the sense of *whether*. *When* has no second meaning :

If he comes.

When you get to Paris.

When he went away.

Wenn er kommt.

Wenn Sie nach Paris kommen.

Als er wegriefte, &c.

French and Italian.—*Si* and *se* are used for *if* and *whether*; *quand* and *quando* for *if*, *when*, and *though*.

German.—Conjunctions generally commence the dependent branch of a sentence, but that often precedes the principal branch; some conjunctions require others after them, and some are often followed by others, but not necessarily so:

So Bald, So Wohl,	are always followed by		Als.	
Nicht, Nicht nur,	}	by	{	Sondern auch, or
Nicht allein,				Sondern.
Wenn,	—		So.	
Entweder	is often followed by		Oder.	
Weber,	—		Noch.	
Je,	}	—		So.
Obgleich, Obschon, Obwohl,				
Wenn auch, Wie, Weil,				
Also, So, Da,				

After the second conjunctions the nominative follows the verb.

Darum, Daher, Deshalb, Deswegen, Warum, Woher, Weßhalb, Weßwegen, when used relatively, throw the verb to the end, otherwise the verb which follows them precedes the nominative.

Als, Bevor, Bis, Da, Daß, Obſchon, Obgleich, Obwohl, Nachdem, Wenn, Wo, only throw the verb to the end when used relatively. Wenn auch, Wenn nur, usually take the pronoun in the middle:

Wenn er auch reich iſt.

Obſchon, Obgleich, Obwohl, were also formerly separated when the pronoun was in the nominative, but it is not correct now to separate them.

English and German.—*That* and *Daß* are not always expressed though understood :

I beg you will accept of it.

Ich bitte Sie wollen es annehmen.

German.—*Daß* is often omitted after the verbs *Behaupten, Denken, Glauben, Erinnern, Erzählen, Hoffen, Hören, Sagen, Sehen, Wissen, Werden, Wollen, &c. &c.*

French and Italian.—*Que* and *che* must always be repeated before every branch of a sentence ;* they are easily distinguished from the relative *que* and *che*, as the latter may always be changed into *le quel, il quale*.

German.—*Daß* governs the indicative when *certainty* is expressed, the subjunctive when doubt or uncertainty is implied, or when it follows a verb in the conditional, simple, or compound :

Ich versichere dir daß ich dein Freund bin.

Würde man glauben daß es möglich wäre.

French.—The conjunctions that govern the indicative, are *ainsi que, autant que, aussi bien que, depuis que, dès que, de même que, durant que, lorsque, non plus que, outre que, peut-être que, pourquoi, puisque, pendant que, parceque, quand, tandis que, tant que, vu que*, and some others. There are six which govern the indicative or subjunctive, according to the certainty or doubt expressed by the previous verb,—*de sorte que, en sorte que, sinon que, de manière que, se ce n'est que, tellement que*. The subjunctive is governed by *afin que, à moins que, avant que, de peur que, de crainte que*,

* *Que* can never be omitted ; *che* may be occasionally though rarely suppressed before the subjunctive.

encore que, en cas que, jusqu'à ce que, pour que, pourvu que, quoique, soit que, supposé que, sans que, and a few others.

Italian.—The indicative follows *dacchè, dopochè, poichè, pure, nondimeno*. Both the indicative and subjunctive are used after *benchè* and *sebbene*. The subjunctive follows *affinchè, acciocchè, avanti, anzi chè, ancor chè, avregnacchè, come che, chè, con tutto ciò che, dato che, non ostante che, purchè, perchè, prima che, quantunque, quando, supposto che*.

Perchè is used in four senses :

<i>Perchè andate via?</i>	<i>Perchè ridete?</i>	<i>Pourquoi?</i>
<i>Perchè ho voglia di ridere.</i>		<i>Parce que.</i>
<i>Non vi ho dato danaro perchè lo spendiate subito.</i>		<i>Afin que.</i>
<i>Non lasciavam l'andar perch' ei dicesse.</i>		<i>(Quoique).</i>

On the Que in French, in Six different Significations.

French.	English.	German.	Italian.
1. <i>Relative.</i> L'homme qu'on a tué.	1. <i>That.</i> The man that was killed.	1. Den Welchen. Der Mann welchen man ge- töbtet hat.	1. <i>Che, or Il Quale.</i> L'uomo ch'è stato ucciso.
2. <i>Interrogative.</i> Que faites vous ?	2. <i>What.</i> What are you doing ?	2. Was. Was machen Sie ?	2. <i>Che.</i> Che cosa fate ?
3. <i>Admirative.</i> Que je suis malheureux !	3. <i>How.</i> How unhappy I am !	3. Wie. Wie unglücklich ich bin !	3. <i>Quanto.</i> Quanto sono infelice !
4. <i>Conditional.</i> Qu'il pleuve ou non.	4. <i>Whether.</i> Whether it rain or not.	4. Ob. Ob es regne oder nicht.	4. <i>Se—Che.</i> Se piove o non. Che piove o non.
5. <i>Conjunctive.</i> Attendez qu'il ne pleuve pas.	5. <i>Until, that, &c.</i> Wait till the rain is over.	5. Bis. Bis es nicht mehr regnet.	5. <i>Che.</i> Aspettate che non piove più.
6. <i>Expostulatory.</i> Que n'êtes vous arrivé plutôt ?	6. <i>Why.</i> Why did you not come sooner ?	6. Warum. Warum find Sie nicht eher gekommen ?	6. <i>Perchè—Che.</i> Perchè non siete arrivato piuttosto ?

On Quelque, Declinable; Indclinable—Quel—Que, and Quelque Chose.

<p><i>French.</i> 1. <i>Declinable before a Noun.</i></p>	<p><i>English.</i> 1. <i>Whatever.</i> Whatever faults you have committed.</p>	<p><i>German.</i> 1. Was für auch. Was für Fehler Sie auch mögen begangen haben, or Was für Fehler Sie auch begangen haben mögen.</p>	<p><i>Italian.</i> 1. <i>Qualunque or Quanto (declinable), or Per quanto.</i> Quanti falli che abiate commessi, or Per quanti falli abiate commessi.</p>
<p>2. <i>Indclinable before an Adjective.</i> Quelque grandes que soient vos fautes.</p>	<p>2. <i>However.</i> However great your faults may be.</p>	<p>2. Was auch. Wie groß deine Fehler auch seyn mögen.</p>	<p>2. <i>Quanto (indeclinable), or Per—che.</i> Quanto grande siano i vostri falli, or Per grandi che siano i vostri falli.</p>

On Quelque, Declinable, Indclinable—Quel—Que, and Quelque Chose (continued).

French.	English.	German.	Italian.
3. <i>Separable and Declinable before a Verb.</i> Quelles que soient vos fautes.	3. <i>Whatever.</i> Whatever are your faults.	3. Was auch, Was keine Fehler auch seyn mögen.	3. <i>Quanto (declinable).</i> Quanti siano i vostri falli.
4. <i>Substantive.</i> Quelque chose qu'il fisse.	4. <i>Whatever.</i> Whatever he does.	4. Was auch, Was er auch thun möge.	4. <i>Qualsivoglia cosa, Qualunque cosa, Qualsisia cosa.</i> Qualunque cosa che faccia.

On Tout, Declinable, Indclinable, &c.

<i>French.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
1. <i>Substantive, indeclinable.</i> Donnez moi le tout.	1. <i>The Whole—All.</i> Give me all.	1. Das Ganze—Alles. Geben Sie mir Alles.	1. <i>Ogni Cosa, or Il tutto.</i> Datemi il tutto.
2. <i>Adjective, declinable.</i> Donnez moi toutes les pommes.	2. <i>All.</i> Give me all the apples.	2. <i>All, declinable.</i> Geben Sie mir alle die Äpfel.	2. <i>Tutto, declinable.</i> Datemi tutte le mele.
3. <i>Substantive, indeclinable.</i> Tout est perdu.	3. <i>Every Thing—All.</i> All is lost.	3. <i>Alles.</i> Alles ist verloren.	3. <i>Tutto—Ogni Cosa.</i> Tutto è perduto.
4. <i>Adjective, declinable.</i> Tout homme est mortel.	4. <i>Every.</i> Every one is mortal.	4. <i>Jeder.</i> Jedermann ist sterblich.	4. <i>Ogni.</i> Ogni uomo è mortale.

On Tout, Declinable, Indclinable, &c. (continued).

<i>French.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
5. <i>Adverb.</i> Elle étoit tout étonnée.	5. <i>Quite.</i> She was quite astonished.	5. Ganz. Sie war ganz verwundert.	5. <i>Tutto, declinable.</i> Era tutta confusa.
6. <i>Pronoun, indeclinable.</i> Tout ce que vous dites est vrai.	6. <i>All that.</i> All that you say is true.	6. Alles was. Alles was Sie sagen ist wahr.	6. <i>Quanto—Tutto cio che.</i> Quanto si dice è vero.

On the English But, which is used in different Senses.

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
1. <i>Except.</i> They are all diligent but you.	1. Außer—Ausgenommen. Sie sind alle fleißig aufge- nommen Ihr.	1. Hors—Hormis. Ils sont tous appliqués hormis vous.	1. <i>Ecce.</i> Sono tutti diligente ec- cetto voi.

On the English But, which is used in different Senses (continued).

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
2. <i>Besides.</i> Nobody but you.	2. Als. Niemand als Sie.	2. <i>Que.</i> Personne que vous.	2. <i>Che.</i> Nessun che voi.
3. <i>Only.</i> He had but one friend.	3. Nur. Er hatte nur einen einzigen Freund.	3. <i>Ne—Que.</i> Il n'a qu'un seul ami.	3. <i>Non—Che.</i> Non ha che un solo amico.
4. <i>No more.</i> She is but sixteen.	4. Erst. Sie ist erst sechzehn Jahr alt.	4. <i>Ne—Que.</i> Elle n'a que seize ans.	4. <i>Che.</i> Non ha che quattro anni. Non ha più di quattro anni.
5. <i>Still—Yet—How- ever.</i> They say so, but I do not believe it.	5. Aber—Alein. So sagen sie, aber ich glaube es nicht.	5. <i>Mais.</i> On le dit, mais je ne le crois pas.	5. <i>Ma.</i> Si dice così, ma non ne credo niente.

On the English But, which is used in different Senses (continued).

<i>English.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
6. <i>Therefore—Also.</i> They are not friends but enemies.	6. <i>Sondern.</i> Sie sind nicht Freunde sondern Feinde.	6. <i>Mais.</i> Ils ne sont pas amis mais ennemis.	6. <i>Ma.</i> Non sono amici ma nemici.
7. <i>That.</i> I do not doubt but you are my friend.	7. <i>Dass.</i> Ich zweifle nicht daß Sie mein Freund sind.	7. <i>Que.</i> Je ne doute pas que vous ne soyez mon ami.	7. <i>Che.</i> Non dubito che sia la mia amica.

On the German So.

<i>German.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
1. <i>Conjunction.</i> So wohl als ich. So Gott will.	1. <i>As and If.</i> As well as I. If God please.	1. <i>Aussi—Que—Si.</i> Aussi bien que moi. S'il plait à Dieu.	1. <i>Così—Come.</i> Così bene come me. Se piace a Dio.

On the German So (continued).

<i>German.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>
2. <i>Adverb.</i> Es ist so wie ich gesagt habe. Wie so?	2. <i>So.</i> It is so as I have told you. How so?	2. <i>Ainsi—Que.</i> Ainsi que je vous l'ai dit. Comment?	2. <i>Come.</i> E così come vi ho detto. Come?
3. <i>Relative Pronoun</i> (<i>obsolete</i>). Das Buch so ich gekauft habe.	3. <i>Which.</i> The book which I have bought.	3. <i>Que.</i> Le livre que j'ai acheté.	3. <i>Che.</i> Il libro che ho comprato.
4. <i>As a secondary conjunction, to commence the second branch of a sentence, if the conjunctions</i> <i>Wenn, Wie, &c. commence the first branch.</i> Wenn mein Bruder kommt so sagen sie ihm, &c.	<i>Wenn, Wie, &c. commence the first branch.</i> If my brother comes, tell him, &c.	Si mon frère vient, dites- lui, &c.	Se mio fratello viene di- tegli, &c.

THE END.

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